

# *The* Silent Worker

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

EDNA SIMON LEVINE



BRUCE STREET  
SCHOOL



FOURTH WORLD  
CONGRESS



A Modern Pioneer . . . See Page 3

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# The Editor's Page

## Welcome Back, Ted

W. T. (Ted) Griffing is back with us this month with a new column, "Just Talking." His "Education" column was long one of the SW's most-widely read features, and it was with great regret that we accepted Ted's "resignation" temporarily last year.

In welcoming Ted back as a regular contributor, we are glad to report that his weight reduction program has been a success and that he is feeling chipper. Ted says those fellows up at Mayo Clinic know their onions all right.

## On Guard

Word comes that the State of Virginia, long one of the nation's most strict in the matter of vehicle inspection and driver's license regulations, is considering legislation calling for periodical physical tests to weed out "unfit" drivers. Hearing and vision will come in for very close attention if the legislation is enacted.

Strict laws are all right, but there is always the danger that their wording might bar persons with hearing handicaps from obtaining driver's licenses. Should one state put up the bars, others are likely to follow suit.

If our information is correct, the situation in Virginia bears watching. While deaf drivers are not exactly the target, blanket legislation would hit them hard.

## On Crusades and Crusaders

Down through the years crusades and crusaders have come and gone. Some of them have made history. Some of them have been forgotten completely. Points of some crusades have been clearly defined; others have been vague.

One never knows what course a crusade will take. Some are likely to be ignored and never get going. Others are tolerated as harmless. Now and then mass psychology causes crusades to catch fire, with unpredictable results. They can be the instrument of either good or evil.

Apparently most crusaders are self-appointed.

## The Silent Worker

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Down-to-Earth Psychologist . . .

## Edna Simon Levine: A Modern Pioneer

By MARTIN L. A. STERNBERG

Edna Simon Levine's paper, "Psychological Testing and Education: Some Current Concepts," read at the International Congress on Education of the Deaf in Washington last June has a very mild title, but its theme raised a number of eyebrows. She spoke about the rather new idea that the I.Q. is far from the rigid measure of intelligence that most people suppose. She said that the I.Q. would serve a much more useful function if, instead of being regarded as something that does not change during a person's lifetime (a "fixed endowment"), it were considered instead a measure of a person's environmental advantages and disadvantages, and their influence on him. She believes that when the relationship between the I.Q. and environmental influences such as education, culture, social and economic status, etc., are more fully and widely appreciated, impressive new roads will be paved in education and in psychology—not only for the hearing but for the deaf as well.

Dr. Levine, currently Professor of Educational Psychology at New York University and architect of its recently established Program in Audio-communicative Disability, is used to raising eyebrows. She is an ardent, tireless, and passionately honest researcher in psychology and in work with the deaf. She is never satisfied to leave problems unsolved, but is always pushing forward against the frontiers of knowledge in her chosen profession.

At a recent meeting with her in the library of her charming apartment in New York's East Seventies, she talked further about the I.Q. and its meaning in the face of the explosion of knowledge currently sweeping society. "We know about the threat of automation for the deaf worker," she said. "It is time we gave thought to the threat which the explosion of knowledge holds for the deaf schoolchild." Too many people, deaf and hearing alike, have to go through life burdened with low I.Q. scores which they may have received either from a single intelligence test or during a period of poor environmental influence at school or in the home.

"We must not let any old-fashioned ideas of the I.Q. stand in the way of preparing our deaf children to meet the impact of new knowledge they will have to master in order to make their way in today's world. Our first line of defense is not the I.Q. It is the curriculum, the courses of study offered by the schools. Hearing schools are revising their courses to meet current reality; we must do the same for the deaf." Dr. Levine has been sounding this warning for years. This is only one of her many



Dr. Edna Simon Levine working with a small deaf child. (Washington Post photo)

flashes of foresight that is now being realized. Another, for which she is famous, is the serious and critical need for research.

Edna Simon Levine's achievements would easily fill the covers of this issue of THE SILENT WORKER. She is regarded by many as the world's foremost authority on the psychology of hearing impairment. Yet she carries this imposing title with grace, dignity, humility, and a sense of humor which never leaves her.

Everything that Dr. Levine has done has been a pioneering enterprise, a breaking of new ground, a foundation-laying for future workers. This pioneering spirit was early demonstrated at the Lexington School for the Deaf, where she first trained and taught in order to learn more about the deaf. While there she established that school's psychological services, which have served as a stimulus for schools throughout the country.

The Foundation for the Deaf, Inc., was another "first." A non-profit organization which she started in 1948 to encourage research in the field of the deaf, it later served as the springboard for the Federally supported Mental Health Project for the Deaf at the New York State Psychiatric Institute. The Project marks an important landmark in the field of the deaf, and Dr. Levine left the Lexington School in order to devote her full energies to help get it organized. But we are getting ahead of our story.

Her career started at the site of her current activity—New York University. There she was a pre-medical student, graduating with honors and a Phi Beta Kappa key. Unable to continue her

studies because of the Great Depression, she joined the ranks of the labor force until such time as she could afford to resume her studies. No scholarships in those days!

On her return to New York University, she majored in clinical psychology, in which she took an M.A. degree in 1939. She worked for a time as psychometrist in the Bureau of Statistics and Research of the New York City Board of Education; as consultant psychologist to Dr. Paul Hoch (now New York State Commissioner of Mental Hygiene) in the Mental Hygiene Clinic of the Hospital for Joint Diseases in the same city; and as research assistant to David Wechsler, of Wechsler-Bellevue I.Q. Test fame, in the Department of Psychology of Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital.

But she was becoming more and more interested in the deaf. Her interest was first sparked in one of her classes at New York University in which she observed a demonstration of psychological testing of the deaf by Brian Tomlinson, who was to become one of the great influences in her professional life. Her interest was encouraged by the great Rudolf Pintner, whom she met at Columbia University in the last months of his life, and by Dr. John H. Scharf, then and now neurologist consultant of the Lexington School for the Deaf. All urged her, as she explains in the introduction to her well-known book, *Youth in a Soundless World*, . . . to try my psychological wings in this area."

A choice had to be made, whether to join the Bellvue staff or remain with the deaf. She chose the deaf. Dr. Clarence D. O'Connor, superintendent of the

Lexington School for the Deaf, became her guide. She enrolled in the teacher-training course there, the better to understand the deaf; and in 1941 earned her teaching certificate, a second M.A. in the education of the exceptional, and membership in two more honor societies: Kappa Delta Pi and Pi Lambda Theta. She taught at the Lexington School for two years before beginning the psychological service program there, and regards this as her greatest practicum experience in work with the deaf.

Dr. Levine also conducted her doctoral research at the Lexington School. So impressed was New York University with the study that they urged her to put it in book form. That is how the aforementioned *Youth in a Soundless World* came to be written. It was published in 1956, eight years after she earned her Ph. D. degree at New York University.

While at Lexington, Dr. Levine also taught in the Evening Division of Hunter College, around the corner from the school. She was in the Department of Psychology, headed then by Professor James M. O'Gorman, the father of a deaf girl. Dr. O'Gorman was of course vitally interested in the deaf, and he joined Dr. Levine in building up the Foundation for the Deaf. Several other parents of the deaf were likewise involved, and Dr. Levine early learned the great value of working with parents on various projects. But most important of all is her belief in the need of having the deaf themselves take part in projects concerning their welfare. On the one hand, she feels she learns a great deal from them, and on the other, she wants to give them the fullest opportunity to have a say in the management of such projects. The deaf people who joined her on the Foundation board were Dr. Byron B. Burnes, Rev. Dr. Edwin W. Nies, Dr. Marcus L. Kenner, Arthur B. Simon, Robert L. Swain Jr., and this writer. Many more have joined her in the course of further projects, above all Dr. Boyce Williams.

But this was 1948. At the frequent meetings of the Foundation she became increasingly aware of her inability to communicate with all of the deaf with complete ease. It was the sign language, of course. With characteristic energy and enthusiasm, she plunged into the task of learning signs. She received instruction regularly, until she had a fairly well-rounded vocabulary. Thereafter she took great care to make sure that everything discussed at the meetings was understood by all the deaf present. She had become an interpreter!

The establishment of the Mental Health Project for the Deaf at the New York State Psychiatric Institute marked the official climax and termination of the Foundation's activities. The Mental Health Project was the first such one in the United States, and perhaps in the world. The U.S. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration—then called the

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation—was understandably very much interested in the future success of this new enterprise, and Dr. Levine was drafted to serve on the Project team.

The team director was Dr. Franz Josef Kallmann, the world-renowned genetic psychiatrist, whose twin-studies had been widely reported. Dr. Kallmann, in the course of his work, had sent a researcher to the Lexington School for information on deaf identical twins. Dr. Levine, at that particular moment, was engaged in preparing for a major campaign through the Foundation for the Deaf to interest the Federal government in the importance of a permanent research and service facility on emotional problems of deafness. The deaf, like the hearing, also experience emotional problems. The hearing, however, have many places to go for help with these problems. The deaf do not.

Dr. Kallmann's staff worker met Dr. Levine at the Lexington School, and this early meeting eventually lead to a joining of forces and the establishment of the Mental Health Project under sponsorship of the Psychiatric Institute, and financed by the VRA.

Once the new Mental Health Project was set up, Dr. Levine became so deeply involved in the training of professional staff, in clinical work, in research activities, etc., that her Lexington School work could no longer receive the attention it needed. Finally, reluctantly, she handed in her resignation to Superintendent O'Connor. Few people realize how sorry she was to do this, for she had come to love the Lexington School as a home. She had formed many close friendships there. Yet, as a true professional, she felt it was necessary to turn from personal feelings when she knew there was an important job waiting elsewhere, a job which, she hoped, would open up broad new avenues of research and service in the field of the deaf and, later, would perhaps encourage the establishment of identical research and service centers in other parts of the country. This is one of the many strong qualities of Edna Simon Levine. Personal feelings come second to professional responsibilities.

The Mental Health Project grew. Its first major task was the gathering of important statistical data on every deaf person it could locate in New York State. Representatives were sent to every corner of the state for this purpose. Meanwhile, Dr. Levine worked at the headquarters of the Project in upper Manhattan, training the staff, setting up clinical psychological services, participating in research and in enlisting the cooperation of facilities for the deaf throughout the state. The Project staff received instruction in the sign language, among other things, by deaf and hearing experts, and was thus able to communicate with the deaf who came for help both manually and orally.

Time passed and Dr. Levine paused to review her experience with the Mental Health Project. She was happy to see how well it was doing, but she realized now as never before the importance of a basic program of training and orientation for all specialists working with the deaf, and not alone teachers. "Take psychologists, for example. Some are self-trained for work with the deaf; others have taken or sat in on teacher-training courses; many learn on the job. In fact, teachers in training have a clear advantage over psychologists so far as opportunities for learning about the deaf are concerned. And yet, the psychologist carries equally heavy responsibilities." So do all the other team specialists.

"You see," she continued, "no single profession or discipline has all the answers to the problems of impaired hearing. Therefore, rehabilitation must be carried on by a team of specialists. To perform effectively in work with the deaf, all these specialists should have a common body of basic knowledge of the implications and problems of deafness. They should also have some basic orientation about one another so that they can communicate more meaningfully and productively."

This was the seed of the idea that was later to become the New York University Program in Audio-communicative Disability. But before this, Dr. Levine was asked to put her clinical experiences with the deaf into book form to serve as orientation and guide for specialists in this area of rehabilitation. A Special Research Fellowship was awarded her for this purpose by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. This resulted in the publication of her second book, *The Psychology of Deafness: Techniques of Appraisal for Rehabilitation*, published by Columbia University Press in 1960, and accepted as a standard volume on the subject. A third book, which she co-edited with Dr. James F. Garrett, deputy administrator of VRA, followed in 1962, entitled *Psychological Practices with the Physically Disabled*, and also published by Columbia University Press. She contributed the chapter on auditory disability which appears in the book. This joint venture of hers has also won wide recognition and praise.

However, Dr. Levine did not spend all her time writing books. In the course of the years she became a member of the board of directors of the American Hearing Society; a member of the Volta Bureau's board of consultants; a consultant to the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration; a permanent honorary member of the National Association of the Deaf—her most cherished honor, she says; a special research consultant to numbers of facilities conducting investigations of the hearing-impaired; and she served on the planning committees and faculties of many workshops in the field of the deaf.

Finally the time came to put into

operation the idea for a special training program for specialists other than teachers (who already had training programs available) who wanted to work in the field of the deaf. The Department of Educational Psychology of New York University, represented by Professors Brian Tomlinson and Merrill T. Hollinshead, was more than interested in the idea and impressed with Dr. Levine's carefully worked out plan of approach to the problem. The result was the acceptance of the plan first by New York University and later by the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Administration as a training project.

The Program in Audio-communicative Disability was set up: (1) to provide basic training for rehabilitation team specialists in the main problems and implications of hearing impairment and in the rehabilitation of the hearing-impaired; (2) to provide workers already in the field with an opportunity for refresher training and professional advancement; and (3) to provide all students in the program with an opportunity of learning about the other specialties on the rehabilitation team.

Why is it called a program in audio-communicative disability? The real handicapping effects of deafness, Dr. Levine believes, do not come from the deafness itself. The deafness keeps the individual from enjoying the fullest measure of communication with the world around him (his environment). The disability of deafness, therefore, might be known as an audio-communicative disability. In other words, the deaf person is not handicapped merely because he is deaf, but because his deafness prevents him from communicating with the outside world as well as the hearing do.

The core of basic knowledge of the program is represented by the following courses:

Psychology of Audio-communicative Disability

Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of Hearing

Community Service Programs for the Hearing Impaired

Educational Linguistics

Field Work in Audio-communicative Disability

Disturbances of Communication

Principles and Techniques of Aural Rehabilitation

Techniques of Communicating with the Deaf

Research

Traineeships in the programs are offered on three levels, depending on the needs and qualifications of the different students:

A program of study leading to the master's degree.

A sixth-year program leading to a Certificate of Advanced Study (in preparation for positions requiring special education and training beyond

the master's degree but short of the doctor's degree).

A doctoral program leading to the Ed. D. or Ph. D. degree. Qualified students may also register for individual courses without having to take the whole program. For those accepted in the full program, VRA stipends of \$2,400 or \$2,800 plus tuition are available, depending on the level of study. A bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university is necessary for admission to the full program. In addition, the student must meet the entrance requirements of both New York University and its Department of Educational Psychology.

Some interesting sidelights of the program are in keeping with Dr. Levine's philosophy of training. First, there is a deaf instructor on the program staff. His area of responsibility is the course on techniques of communicating with the deaf and of keeping the program alive and sparkling with deaf guest speakers and with visits to clubs and social events of the deaf. During these visits, the trainees have ample practice in oral and manual communication with the deaf. In addition, the course in field work brings the trainees out into centers of service, and even more important, arranges for them to participate wherever possible. This field work follows a "rotating externship" type of organization, permitting each trainee to spend a month at each center of service. The basic "five" where he spends his time are: the New York School for the Deaf; the New York Catholic Deaf Center; the Jewish Society for the Deaf; the New York League for the Hard of Hearing, which also serves the deaf and the deaf-blind; and the Veterans' Administration Otological and Audiological Clinics. A recent affiliation with the New York School for the Deaf has been arranged. That school will serve as research as well as training center for the program. Other facilities that have something special to demonstrate to the trainees are visited from time to time. Also, guest lecturers, both deaf and hearing, come to speak of their experiences and to give the trainees the benefit of their specialized knowledge and points of view. One recent visitor was Robert Smithdas, the deaf-blind author and poet. The trainees used their newly-acquired knowledge of manual communication to "talk" to him, using finger-spelling in his hand. They were thrilled.

The present trainees in the program come from as near as New York and from as far away as Hong Kong, and points in-between. They come from many different disciplines or specialties: psychology, social case work, education, counseling, administration, linguistics, research, rehabilitation. There are no deaf persons in training yet, but Dr. Levine would welcome those who

qualify. Robert Smithdas, who already has two college degrees, is planning to enroll for his doctoral degree in the near future.

In connection with the program, a summer workshop in Orientation Training in the Rehabilitation of Deaf Persons was held this past July for rehabilitation counselors. Some 25 persons attended the workshop, which was conducted on a full-time basis daily and was directed by Dr. Murray Z. Safian, a former pupil of Dr. Levine and now assistant professor in the program. They heard outstanding specialists in the fields of rehabilitation, psychology, and counseling. They also received daily lessons in manual communication from the deaf instructor. These workshops may become annual events at New York University.

Dr. Levine enjoys the highest professional standing in the field of psychology. She is a Diplomate in Clinical Psychology of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology; a Fellow of the American Psychological Association; and holds New York State certification in psychology. She has also served on the Executive Council and as committee chairman of Division 22 on the Psychological Aspects of Physical Disability, of the American Psychological Association.

Her work with the deaf has received recognition and acclaim. Facilities in such far-flung countries as South Africa, Australia, Japan, and Jordan have called on her for guidance. I have read letters to her from the School for the Deaf in Lucknow, India; the Nippon Rowa Gakko Oral School in Tokyo; the Tokyo University of Education; the Royal School for the Deaf in Kent, England; the University of Manchester, England; the Institut de Psychologie, Université de Montréal, Canada; Faculté de Médecine, Laboratoire d'Hygiène, Lyon, France; the School for the Deaf in Cabra, Dublin, Ireland; B. O. Diskobolos, Kimberley, South Africa; the Vienna General Hospital in Austria; and many more. Every letter receives her full attention and a lengthy answer.

What sort of person is Edna Simon Levine? One is tempted to picture a cut-and-dried schoolmarm, in severely tailored tweeds, using only ten-dollar words, even in her daily conversation. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Edna Levine is a petite, charming, attractive woman, at home in tweeds and exotic party dresses, both of which she loves. She adores shopping in her free moments, and loves prowling through dusty old book shops looking for first editions or other treasures.

One seldom sees her without a smile—a genuine, warm, happy smile. It is impossible not to like her instantly. She is interested in you and shows it.

She wants to know you, and you sense this at once.

"People always fascinate me, for no two are alike," she answers, when asked about her attraction for people. Yet, in spite of this, she has a deep-seated shyness, and is actually terrified of large gatherings. She much prefers small, intimate groups, where the atmosphere encourages good talk. She is a lover of "coffee and conversation."

She puts in long hours of work when an important project is at hand; and nothing will break her away from her typewriter. She has worn out two heavy office machines; and a third is on the way. Her work is done in a quiet, book-lined study, furnished with a foam-rubber settee, "for collapsing on" or for escape via a detective thriller. She has a huge appetite for these, especially the Penguin editions. Once, on a trip with her to Washington, I watched as she suddenly darted into a station bookshop and selected the latest Saint mystery. "They are my best relaxation," she explained.

She loves good music, and has many classical records, together with a fine grand piano, which she plays occasionally. Art also enjoys a special place in her heart, particularly modern art. She has a fine collection of contemporary oil paintings, which makes a striking display in her living room. When things do not go right and tension begins to mount, she will sometimes drop everything and just wander off to the Metropolitan or Guggenheim Museums in New York, or the National Gallery in Washington, wherever she happens to be. An hour of this will restore her completely; and her sense of well-being once again benefits all. "It never fails," she says. "Art is a wonderful tonic, and I recommend it to everyone." She is fairly knowledgeable on the subject of art, particularly the Impressionist period; and dreams of one day owning one of Monet's water lily canvases. The recent fire at New York's Museum of Modern Art, which destroyed one of the best examples of the Monet water lily series, almost broke her heart.

She is an accomplished cook; and, while her production is not great (due to her many projects), it is of a high quality. One of her specialties, beef Stroganoff, often finds its way to the buffet table when she entertains. She serves her guests herself, for she prefers her hospitality to come personally rather than through maids. With her orderliness and system, she prepares almost everything in advance, and then conducts even the largest dinner party with complete ease. She is everywhere at once; and each guest leaves with the impression that she had time only for him. "Experience," she explains with a smile and a twinkle in her eye, when asked how she manages these parties so well.

## 6 — THE SILENT WORKER

Edna Simon Levine was born and raised in New York City. She is married to Dr. Matthew Levine, a prominent New York psychiatrist, to whom she is deeply devoted. "My tower of strength," she describes him. All of her writings and reports are critically read by Dr. Matthew, and he examines them with professional thoroughness. "Nothing gets published unless Matthew approves." He has never taken an active part in any of her many activities, however, being fully occupied with his own professional life. He does keep abreast of her pursuits with husbandly interest, though, and knows most of her professional friends well.

"We are together much more than you would expect a couple with different professional fields to be. You see, Dr. Matthew has his office in the same building, and so he is able to pop in for a few minutes between patients during the day. It wasn't always this way, and so we appreciate this closeness all the more."

For recreation the Levines enjoy the country or a visit with friends. But most of all they like to roam the sidewalks of New York together, particularly on weekends, when the normally busy life of the great city has calmed down to a pleasant routine and the streets are quite empty.

During these long and leisurely walks they are able to take stock of

many things, and discuss their mutual plans. Dr. Edna always has new ideas in mind for projects that will help the deaf and enrich their lives. One such plan is a traveling repertory theatre of the deaf. It grew out of her close friendship with Anne Bancroft, whose performance in "The Miracle Worker" won her an Oscar, as the Best Actress of the Year.

When Miss Bancroft was rehearsing for the Broadway version of this touching story of Helen Keller's early life—a version which came before the film was made—she approached Dr. Levine for advice on some of the problems of deafness. That was the beginning of a warm relationship. The two women discussed the need of a fine cultural outlet for the deaf, and came up with the idea of having a traveling repertory theatre, featuring deaf players, and giving fine performances of important plays. Dr. Levine is now collaborating with ANTA (the American National Theatre and Academy) to further promote this traveling project, which will make good entertainment available to the deaf throughout the country. Many other exciting projects are in the offering, but it is a bit too soon to discuss them.

Edna Simon Levine has no children herself, but she has taken the world of the deaf to her heart and mind. And the world of the deaf is much the richer for her.

## p. s. \*

(\*PROCEED SLOWLY—j. r. gannon began here.)

### BUILDING CHARACTER

Football is the only American sport everybody can get a kick out of.

Besides kicks, football has its share of thrills and spills and bumps and bruises, to say nothing of good halftime and after-the-game literature.

It was halftime in the field house on the campus of the Missouri School some years ago. Coach Paul Baldridge wasn't too happy. His boys were on the short end of the score, mainly, because his passers were missing too many marks. In an effort to give them a simple picture Baldy said: "When you are out hunting deer, you don't shoot at the place you want to hit, but a little in front of it. I want the passers to do the same—throw in front of the ends." Immediately a hand shot up in the back row. Elated that his example had hit home so soon, Baldy asked the boy what he wanted. "Coach," he said, "I've got a deer rifle at home, too. . . ."

We had a center on our team, who finally got fed up at being trampled on, so he put a little history to work for him. On a piece of tape, he wrote the slogan: "Don't Tread On Me!" which he taped to his helmet. Our tackle took one look at it and did likewise. His?

"Shake Well Before Using."

It was after a bad loss one afternoon at the Nebraska School—so the legend goes. His boys hadn't played much football and Coach George Propp, true to fashion, sat numbly staring at the dressing room floor, wondering what he was doing in the coaching business. The game officials, upon returning from their showers, attempted to cheer him up by telling him his boys hadn't played bad football.

"Football . . . ?" mumbled GP, "I'm building character!"

And speaking of building character . . . there's this 200 pounds plus who played tackle. Along with the rest of the team, he returned to school early to begin practice. Between practices, the boys had work detail. One afternoon on a work detail, out of mischief, the team shut 200 Pound Plus in the cold storage, when he went in to get a drink of cold water. Soon there was a tinkling sound and out of curiosity, they opened the door to see what was going on. In the doorway stood 200 Pounds Plus with the tin water dipper in his hand, pounding on the door, tears streaming down his cheeks and bawling, "You shouldn't have done that . . . my mother would be worried. . . ."

# Workshop for Lutherans on Deafness and Rehabilitation

By R. W. HORGAN, Director

Wisconsin State Service Bureau for the Deaf



VRA LUTHERAN WORKSHOP ON DEAFNESS AND REHABILITATION—Left: Dr. Powrie V. Doctor, coordinator; Rev. Sterling Simonsin, executive director of deaf work for the American Lutheran Church; and Rev. W. F. Reinking, executive secretary to the Mission Board for the Deaf—Missouri Synod. Right: Dr. Boyce Williams, VRA; Geno Vescovi, Missouri state rehabilitation counselor; Ed Carney, formerly of the Jewish Workshop for the Deaf of St. Louis; and Rev. Reinking.

The role of a clergyman in the rehabilitation of the deaf was the theme of the Workshop for Lutherans on Deafness and Rehabilitation held July 1, 2 and 3 at Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C.

The workshop, under a grant from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, drew a total of approximately 120 participants, from every part of the country, of which more than 70 were clergymen and church officials. It was the third in a series of workshops associated with churches related to deafness, the previous two being Catholic and Episcopal, respectively.

As implied by the workshop topic, the entire period was concentrated on the voluntary involvement of the Lutheran church in various capacities in the rehabilitation of the deaf with the objective of uplifting the status of the deaf in general, particularly in the vocational, employment, educational and social areas.

Many challenging points were raised in discourses by rehabilitation authorities which made striking impressions on the clergy, and in turn the gists were gone into in detail in discussion groups, of which there were 10 going on simultaneously. The remarkable thing coming out of the diverse groups was the uniformity of purpose, thought, and dedication.

While "rehabilitation" was the predominating topic, one group placed greater emphasis on "habilitation" on the contention that deaf children should



Rev. Ralph Gorsline, Protestant chaplain at the Oregon State School for the Deaf, is shown addressing one of the sessions at the Lutheran Workshop on Deafness and Rehabilitation held at Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C., July 1-3, 1963.

be given every opportunity to develop their talents, abilities, or potentials to the fullest in their formative years so as to avoid resorting to rehabilitation in later years.

In expounding the need for pastors and rehabilitation workers to know the deaf more intimately, another group recommended that they should become members of deaf clubs and associations and attend their meetings! "It is not

enough," the group said, "to be a card-carrying member. Knowledge is not sufficient—participation is!"

Suggested roles that could be assumed by clergymen and church laymen were listed as follows, among others:

1. Interpreters
  - a. Between deaf client and vocational counselor
  - b. Between deaf client and parents
  - c. Between deaf employee and employer
  - d. Between deaf client and placement officer
  - e. In court cases
2. Counselors (non-professional)
  - a. To act as extension of vocational counselors
  - b. To advise deaf clients as to rehabilitation procedures, processes, etc.
  - c. To be otherwise helpful in any situation
  - d. To serve as referral persons
3. Promoters
  - a. Public relations
  - b. For establishment of sign language classes
  - c. Encourage extracurricular church activities
  - d. To act as liaison persons between individuals and/or agencies
  - f. To initiate, wherever feasible, necessary procedures leading to the betterment of the deaf.

# Bruce Street School for the Deaf

By MISS KATE-HELEN JONES

Bruce Street School is a day school for the deaf situated in Newark, New Jersey. It is under the Newark Board of Education, part of the Special Education Department of the city. At the present time, there are about 150 pupils in the school, with a faculty of 19 classroom teachers, plus nine other members who provide special services.

The school was started as a special class in 1910 under Miss Grace L. Wright, at a time when Newark was one of the first cities to provide education for all handicapped children. It was a pioneer school in two ways: it was a day school so that young children could have the advantage of living at home at a time when it was necessary for most deaf children to go to residential schools at the age of five or six; the emphasis of all the teaching was on oral means of communication although most schools for the deaf were still using the manual or the combined method.

From a single class, the school expanded until a whole building was allocated for its use, and then its name was changed to "Bruce Street School." During this period of growth, special teachers for physical education, industrial arts, and domestic science were added to its staff. Because the school was part of a large city system, library books, museum materials and visual aids were made available. The Board of Education provided transportation for the children.

As it was realized that large numbers of children would provide more homogeneous grouping, children of nearby school districts were admitted to Bruce Street. Soon the school was serving many communities with the local districts transporting their children to school.

Miss Wright retired in 1933, and Miss Mary E. Biller who had been a teacher in the school for many years, became head teacher. Use was made for the first time of hearing aids. A group electrical aid was installed and hard-of-hearing children were fitted with their own aids. Although the equipment was bulky and the sound unsatisfactory, the importance of reaching every bit of residual hearing was realized by the teachers, and the groundwork laid for the great advance in auditory training which was to come later.

In 1944, the Department of Special Education decided to set up a hearing conservation center in one of the elementary schools. A class of hard-of-hearing children was moved out of Bruce Street and the task of integrating these children into regular schools was started. Later two other centers were set up, and today all hard-of-hearing



Miss Gladys B. Fish, principal of Bruce Street School for the Deaf, Newark, N.J.

children are in classrooms in these schools, going to a trained teacher for help in speech, speech reading, and auditory training. An itinerant teacher is also provided who assists the deaf or hard-of-hearing in the high schools, other special schools, or in hospitals. This whole department is under the direction of the principal of Bruce Street School.

Dr. Richard Brill succeeded Miss Biller in 1946. With a new regime, the school went thru a period of self-evaluation. Members of the faculty worked on a new curriculum which would incorporate both new trends in education and time-tested methods of teaching the deaf. As the national shortage of teachers developed, a policy was worked out for an in-service training program, whereby new teachers taught at Bruce Street at the same time that they were taking courses at the Lexington School in New York.

Since Dr. Brill's father was principal at the New Jersey School, a closer relationship was established between the two schools, and the excellent vocational opportunities at West Trenton were utilized by graduates of Bruce Street to a greater extent than before. After

three years, during which he earned his doctorate at Rutgers University, Dr. Brill resigned, eventually becoming the superintendent of the California School for the Deaf at Riverside.

He was succeeded by Mr. Dwight W. Reeder, who had been principal at the Louisiana School. During the seven years that Mr. Reeder was principal, the development of auditory training, and the use of hearing aids proceeded rapidly. Soon each classroom was equipped with an electronic unit. A teacher was assigned to help test and fit children with hearing aids, and to educate parents as to their part in helping their children to hear. Service organizations were approached and their interest aroused so that funds were made available to buy hearing aids for children whose parents could not afford to purchase them themselves. With the development of transistors and more powerful aids, it was realized that every deaf child has some residual hearing that can be utilized to improve his speech and understanding.

Miss Frances Phillips became acting principal after Mr. Reeder resigned, remaining until the appointment of Miss Gladys B. Fish as principal. Miss Phillips then became the principal of the Kendall School, and a member of the staff at Gallaudet College.

Miss Fish is experienced in many different aspects of education, for both the hearing and deaf. She received her bachelor's degree at State Teachers College at California, Pa., and her master's in Clinical Speech and Hearing at Pennsylvania State University. While serving as an elementary school principal, she started a speech and hearing center in Rostraber Township. Then she went to Connecticut, where she was the first teacher of the hearing handicapped in the public schools of Hartford.

She returned to Pennsylvania as Director of the Speech and Hearing Program in the State Department of Public Instruction. While in this position she was also for a time the principal of the Scranton Oral School, and established a summer camp program for the parents of pre-school deaf children. She is a member of the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf, the American Speech and Hearing Association, the Council of Exceptional Children and Pi Lambda Theta. She has been principal of Bruce since 1958.

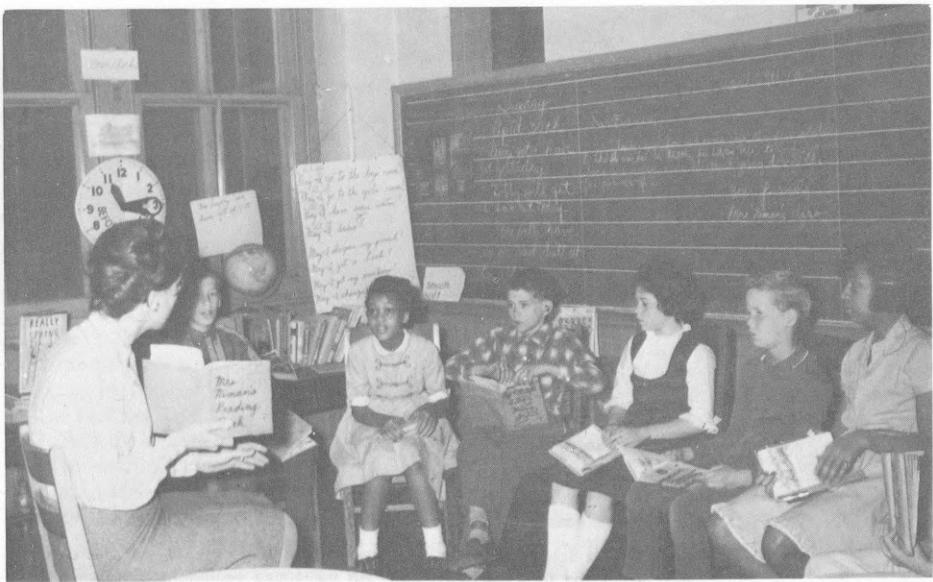
## Schools for the Deaf

Roy K. Holcomb

The pupils at Bruce Street are drawn from 57 school districts in seven different counties, comprising most of northern New Jersey. They vary greatly in home environment, intellectual ability and causes of deafness. With the present school population, it is possible to provide two tracks for their progress, so that the child who is able to achieve quickly is not held back by the slow learners in his age group. Children who have special learning difficulties because of brain damage and/or mental retardation are taught by teachers who have had training and experience with such children. Bruce Street is strictly an elementary school. At the present time the school program is terminated for the boys and girls sometime between their fourteenth and sixteenth birthdays. Those with sufficient academic achievement are graduated; others are transferred, usually to the New Jersey School for the Deaf, where they receive either vocational training or further academic work, depending on individual ability.

Children are accepted in the kindergarten at four. A child with a considerable amount of residual hearing is evaluated from time to time as to the possibility of transferring him to a regular classroom in one of the hearing conservation centers, or occasionally into a regular school in his home district. Such transfers are made entirely on an individual basis; the criterion is the child's ability to adjust to a normal classroom situation. The amount of hearing loss is not the only factor to be considered—his ability to communicate intelligibly, his general intelligence and achievement, his relationships with the peers and finally his own zeal or drive for education—all contribute to the decision. At the present time five former pupils are progressing satisfactorily, two in junior high, two in senior high and one in college. One of them was deafened at the age of ten, but the other four were all profoundly deaf from infancy.

Stress is laid throughout the school on communication skills — language, reading, speech reading and speech. Although the teachers have come from different training schools and learned different methods of teaching, a continuous effort is made to provide continuity in the course of study. In-service training for teachers is available. A course in "Language for the Deaf" is offered at the school under the auspices of the Department of Special Education of New York University. This is taught by one of the school staff, Mrs. Isabel Karus. Mrs. Karus has known, lived with and worked with the deaf all her life. She was trained at the Rackham School for Special Education in Michigan and received her master's at the University of Michigan. She formerly taught at the Lutheran School



An intermediate class in reading at Bruce Street School with Mrs. Niman as their instructor.

in Detroit and Perkins Institute for the Deaf-Blind. She has also worked on seminars on various areas of special education at the University of Michigan. Miss Kate-Helen Jones serves as supervising teacher for new members of the staff.

As soon as the children are proficient in language and reading, the Newark Course of Study is followed in such subjects as arithmetic, social studies, spelling and writing. Special teachers are provided for domestic science, industrial arts, fine arts and physical education. A physical therapist spends one day a week working with those children who need corrective work, particularly those with cerebral palsy. A pianist plays two days a week for rhythm and dancing. A librarian visits the school once a week. Visual aids and museum materials are available from the Board of Education. The guidance department provides the services of psychologist, psychiatrist, otologist and social worker as they are needed.

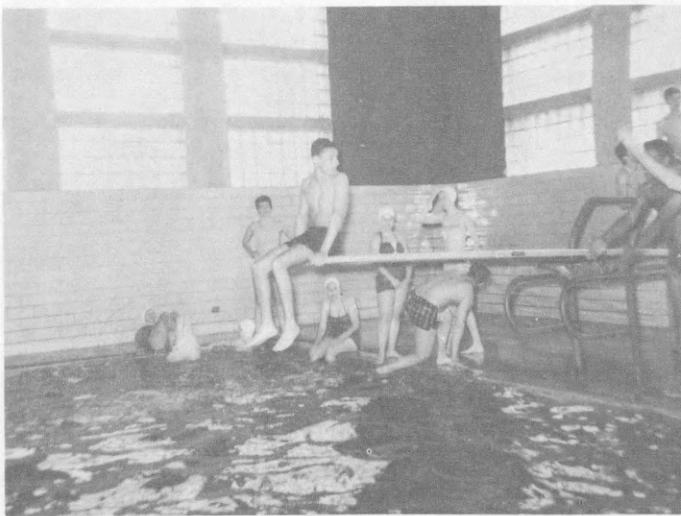
The school curriculum is enriched by such activities as a six-week swimming course at a nearby Boys Club and ice skating at an outdoor rink in a city park. The Newark Red Cross, the Newark Boys Club and the Newark Park Commission all join in supplying staff to assist in the teaching of these activities. Trips are planned to nearby points of interest—historical sites, the zoo, industrial plants, and for the older classes, New York City. Once a year the upper grades have an all day picnic at South Mountain Reservation with athletic contests, nature hikes and outdoor cooking all part of the fun.

The Bruce Street School curriculum has one goal—to help each individual child break through the barrier of deafness and use all the ability given him to adjust to his environment and find

richness in his life. All avenues of approach that will give the child straight language are utilized. Great stress is laid on speech reading skill all through his school life, in the belief that this is the primary skill in gaining security with people at home, in social relationships and in employment. Through reading, he is shown a means of self-education which will mean continued intellectual growth after he leaves school. Proper fitting of hearing aids and auditory training enable him to use all the hearing he has. The State of New Jersey provides hearing aids for those children whose families are rated as medically indigent. The goal of good speech is always before the child, although the older children are taught to accept the fact that deaf speech is not usually intelligible to strangers and that at times written language may have to supplement it. Contacts with the adult deaf who were formerly at Bruce Street show that the majority of them are able to communicate orally on the job, with relatives and close friends and in daily living situations.

Like most schools for the deaf at present, the school building is inadequate for all the needs of the school population, and there is a waiting list of four and five-year-olds who would like to enter. Because children residing in Newark must be taken first, these children are from outside communities. Two organizations of parents, the school P.T.A. and a North Jersey parents group are exploring the possibilities of obtaining better facilities. But in spite of these limitations, and because of the determination of a dedicated staff of teachers, every effort is made that no deaf child who wishes an oral, day school education in this area is turned away.

The goal of Bruce Street today is what it has been for 53 years—to prepare the deaf child adequately for life in a hearing world.



Bruce Street School students, like students at other schools for the deaf, go in for physical education and recreation in a big way. Left: An advanced swimming class uses the Boys Club pool in Newark. Right: On the skating rink, Branch Brook Park, Mr. Brown, physical education teacher, supervises a group of deaf skaters.



## JUST TALKING . . .

by W. T. Griffing

We have received a new supply of hearing aid batteries which makes our ear trumpet so sharp that we can almost hear thoughts slide by. It goes without saying that we have missed you while we were trying to live up to a Mayo Clinic edict that we part company with 60-odd pounds else . . . We did not want to else, so here we are, perfect whistle bait! But, where are the whistlers?

Editor Jess collared us in Chicago, at that historic Board meeting, to tell us he needed us like lleh. That was a shot in a sagging arm, so here we be. We are going to shy away from PARENTS AND EDUCATION because most of you good people have already earned your magna cum laude certificates as parents; as for education, you are learning us, not we learning you. We will just talk.

### THE NAD STILL NEEDS YOUR DOLLAR!

We like this little story from "Magnificent Destiny," about Sam Houston:

Sam's young wife made him quit drinking, gambling, and chewing tobacco—everything, in fact, except swearing. She even talked him into joining the church. Since she was brought up in the Baptist faith, Sam was baptized in a creek. The minister told him the water had washed away all his sins.

To this Houston solemnly replied, "God help the fish!"

### GETTING READY FOR WASHINGTON?

An itching foot took us places last summer. While we were doing our dressing act at Mayo, trying to look dignified in one of those little aprons

that bring folks down to a common denominator, we decided we might as well see what was cooking at Faribault, the site of the celebration to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Minnesota School.

Lan' sakes alive, we never saw so many people trying to sign all at the same time. The John Bunyan boys and girls certainly do know how to run a three-ring circus because we had fun any place our nose led us. Bragg was there, of course, and when he went through a pantomime showing a dog looking, in vain, for a fire hydrant, well, folks had to be helped up from the aisles. Those Minnesota people do do things to you and the heart—bless 'em.

### HISTORY WILL BE MADE IN WASHINGTON.

Then we went down to Dallas for the Texas convention. They say Texas actually has 5,000 thumbs-in-the-ears. We can believe that because we were told about 4,999 times in the Adolphus lobby that the Steers would slaughter the Sooners again come fall. Is that hospitality??? Bragg was there, too, but he tore our heart asunder when he failed to close his act with "Oklahoma." He sang "The Yellow Rose of Texas." Again, is that hospitality? Supt. Grace was there. You may remember him at the Dallas NAD convention as the fellow advertised as the superintendent of the school for the *dead*, with a waiting list of 70. My! those amazing Texans. Bragg and Gamblin, by the by, were made deputy sheriffs of Tarrant County. No sooner had they been deputized than

a downtown bank robbery was pulled under their noses. No arrests at this writing! Those Texans are all right guys—we like 'em.

### HOW'S YOUR SILENT WORKER?

Next on the agenda was Little Rock where we got our first glimpse of the new \$3,000,000 school. If your state is thinking about borrowing Governor Faubus and his legislature, you will have to get on the waiting list because lots of others want them, and want them bad! Supt. Parks was a very popular man because he has an air-conditioned office. It was hot as blazes while the convention was in session, but all the sign-slinging had nothing to do with that. Those Arkansans know how to let down their hair, pivot on their heels, and make you feel you were born in the Ozarks with the rest of them. They are real great folks. By the by, Coats, Peikoff and WTG were made Arkansas Travelers by Gov. Faubus. Gangway!

### REMEMBER THE GALLAUDET CENTENNIAL.

A friend, who is a coach, has this sign on the outside of his office door:

OFFICE HOURS—Friendly calls, 10 minutes; Friendly calls when busy, 9 minutes; Life insurance agents, 15 seconds; School supply salesmen with the "latest," 3 seconds; Book salesmen with samples, 2 hours; Friends inviting us to lunch, 2 hours; Friends wishing to talk about hunting and fishing, all day; Wives, no time; Girl friends, all day; Irate parents, 6 minutes; Bill and tax collectors, all day tomorrow.

### PULLING TOGETHER WILL DO THE JOB.

When we stopped writing for the WORKER, that kind-hearted George Propp of Nebraska wrote that he was sorry, and that he knew we would receive some 10,000 letters dripping tears too. One of these days we will show George how lonesome his letter is in our

files. George may not know it, but once you get your name on a tombstone, you can just relax to watch the rest of the world go by.

#### ORDERED YOUR BOOK ON THE SIGN LANGUAGE?

We hope we live long enough to see a chapter of the Junior National Association of the Deaf in every school for the deaf. Right now, we have by far too few. It strikes us rather odd that deaf teachers in state schools should show such little interest in the training of young minds. Can anyone supply the answer?

#### STILL LENDING YOUR SILENT WORKER?

It is our understanding that two deaf persons will be enrolled for the third Leadership Training Course at San Fernando State College come February 1964. One of them is Tom Dillon, one of the finest deaf persons we know of. Tom, by the by, is a 32nd degree Mason. It delights us when our outstanding citizens crash the sound barrier.

#### WE'D LOVE TO HAVE YOU AS A GEORGE.

Well, friends, this is just an initial token because Editor Jess and his yelling are doing things to our hearing aid. Batteries do not come cheap these days. We know we haven't told you a blessed thing—but who can? An educator said, "What this world needs is deep thought about the problem of how to raise good people in a world beset by evil influence."

Now, you who are reading this are the salt of the earth. We have said so a million times. We say it again. It is folks like you that keep our deaf world together, looking forward, not backward. When we can really unite our people, well, the world is our oyster! Thank you for reading this far with—WTG.

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## Film Shipping To Be Split As CFD Service Grows

Boasting a total audience that numbered 310,000 admissions in the year ending June 30, 1963, Captioned Films for the Deaf looks forward to an even larger year as more films become available. Ray Gallimore, director of film distribution at the Indiana School for the Deaf, is really finding his hands full with some 800 prints on hand and more coming in almost every week.

To lighten his load (Ray, of course is a full-time teacher) plans are underway to set up two new distribution centers about Jan. 15, 1964. These centers, chiefly for the handling of entertainment films, will not replace the Indiana service but will supplement it.

Under arrangements now being developed by Malcolm Norwood, CFD program specialist, the nation will be divided into three regions for purposes of distributing feature pictures. Tentatively, new centers will be established at the New York School for the Deaf, White Plains, and the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind, Colorado Springs.

The proposed change will be the second major shift in distribution arrangements since the captioned film service became a government function four years ago. Films were first distributed by the Department of Agriculture Film Service. This proved to be only moderately successful and, after a year, the Office of Education entered into a contract with the Indiana School for the Deaf. Mr. Gallimore was placed in charge of the booking and shipping. Since then the work has grown so that in addition to Ray's part-time attention the circulation requires the services of a full-time secretary and other part-time assistants.

Under Mr. Gallimore's management distribution procedures have brought much favorable comment and the shift now in process is occasioned only by the growth of the program rather than any dissatisfaction. The Indiana School will continue as a distribution point serving 14 midwestern states. The eastern center will serve 17 states and the District of Columbia while the western center's territory will be comprised of 19 states.

When all organizational details are worked out, film users will receive exact instructions as to how to proceed in ordering entertainment films. Not all films will be available at each center, but an intercommunication system will be worked out so that users will order only from the center to which they are assigned. Films will then be shipped from the center where available. This is necessitated by the fact that the number of prints varies from title to title. In a few instances only one print of a title is available. More recent titles are

leased in groups of 12 prints. This will permit placement of several prints of each of these in every center.

The arrangements for circulation of entertainment films is entirely separate from that now being developed for classroom and educational films to be used in schools for the deaf. The latter will be placed in some 75 distribution points throughout the nation. In the more populous areas, schools receiving a set of teaching films will be asked to circulate the films to other schools in their immediate area. This system is expected to get under way in the next two to three months.

With a leasing schedule that will cover 475-500 feature prints and 100 to 125 prints of short subjects for adult interest groups, the current season will see the Captioned Films library numbering some 1,500 items of general interest films by the early part of calendar year 1964. Counting educational films, filmstrips, short strips and other low cost items the total Captioned Films library is expected to number more than 30,000 items by June of 1964.

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#### WANTED

Counselor for the Deaf—to work in rehabilitation workshop setting in counseling and evaluating deaf clients for training or job placement. Experience or education in problems of the deaf desired and sign language skills helpful.

Inquiries should be sent to

Samuel Bernstein  
Executive Director  
Rehabilitation Workshop,  
1727 Locust Street  
St. Louis, Missouri 63103

# Service To Silence

By Roger M. Falberg, Executive Secretary

Wichita Social Services for the Deaf

## II—What the Social Services Will Not Do

A community service agency for our people must depend heavily upon the rest of the community for support. Getting and holding this support is probably the major obstacle in the minds of the deaf leaders of the deaf, who are for the most part unaware of how to proceed in this direction.

But there is one thing that must be done first. Before one even begins to reach out into the community for support, the backing of the deaf themselves and their organizations must be obtained. Care must be taken to give the deaf a clear and accurate impression of what a community service center will do for them, and, perhaps more important, what it will not do. The latter is necessary in order to allay unnecessary doubts, fears and misunderstandings. The concept of community services is a very recent one, and much educational work among the deaf is needed before the idea is fully understood.

Among some of the things the service center will not do are:

1. **Take over and "run" existing clubs and organizations of the deaf.** Such organizations would not be interfered with unless help and advice were actively sought. Social work and psychological theory strongly favors encouraging the individual to do things for himself. What better way can be found to promote self-help than through organizations democratically directed by the deaf themselves?

2. **Attempt to establish dominance over the lives of deaf individuals and families within the community.** The WSSD operates upon the policy of giving help only where help is requested. Even though we sometimes feel help is needed, if the individual or family in question knows of the existence of our service but does not request assistance, none is offered. The agency must respect the deaf as individual human beings, and must not insist that every problem, no matter how small, be brought to the agency.

The differentiation is that any problem of any type can be brought to the agency; but no one is in any way obligated to do so. The agency's services are available to all, but imposed upon none. In no other way can the confidence of the deaf themselves be gained by the agency.

3. **Encourage dependency.** It follows directly from the discussions above that

a community service agency for the deaf shall have as its first objective the encouragement of self-reliance insofar as is possible. If the agency is 100% successful, in fact, the agency will have nothing to do! If such a pinnacle of perfection is not likely to be achieved—human nature being what it is, it still must be the agency's foremost goal. Again, this is fully in accord with modern practices in social work and psychology.

4. **Guarantee the complete elimination of all problems within the deaf community.** The deaf must understand that no ethical counselor will make any guarantees that he can "cure" all who come to him or "solve" problems of any nature to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. The only guarantee that can be made is: "We will try our best." It is only in anticipation that the "best" of an agency experienced in the language and the problems of the deaf will prove to be more effective than the "best" of other community agencies unfamiliar with our people that the establishment of special services is advocated. Lest this seem to cast aspersions upon the work of other agencies, we should add at this point that these other agencies will ordinarily be able to do their "best" with deaf clients when their help is supplemented by an agency with which the deaf client can communicate directly and freely.

Once these essential facts are fully understood by the deaf of your community, little difficulty should be encountered in obtaining their full support.

You visit your doctor when you are

ill. You see your lawyer when you are having—or when you foresee that in the immediate future you will have—legal difficulties. You apply for unemployment compensation when you have no job. You do not expect any of these professional people or agencies to come to you—you would be amazed to find your family doctor knocking at the door asking if anyone in the house is sick.

A community service agency would and should function in exactly the same way. Professional counselors and social workers will not come to you unless you ask them to. If you feel you need their assistance, you must go to them.

What happens when you do go to them is a complicated, involved subject which we shall leave to a later column. The important thing at this stage is for the deaf to get behind the idea of community services so that when someone seeks the assistance of the community-at-large in establishing and maintaining an agency for the deaf, the deaf will understand that the ultimate objective will not threaten their self-respect in any way.

The next step, approaching the community-at-large, will be dealt with in the next column in this series.

## Mrs. Elsie Yolles, Staunch NAD Supporter, Passes Away

Death claimed Mrs. Elsie Yolles, widow of Philip E. Yolles, Sept. 14, 1963, at her residence, the Astor Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., at the age of 80. Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Samuel Ettinger, 4600 N. Lake Drive, Milwaukee; a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Evelyn Yolles, Swarthmore, Pa.; three grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Yolles kept her interest in the National Association of the Deaf to the end, sending an annual contribution in her son Larry's memory. She was a member of the Order of the George as a Benefactor.

## BOUND VOLUME XV

Volume XV of THE SILENT WORKER is now being prepared, and any reader or subscribers wishing one of these handsomely bound books may order it now. Volume XV contains the issues from September, 1962, through August, 1963.

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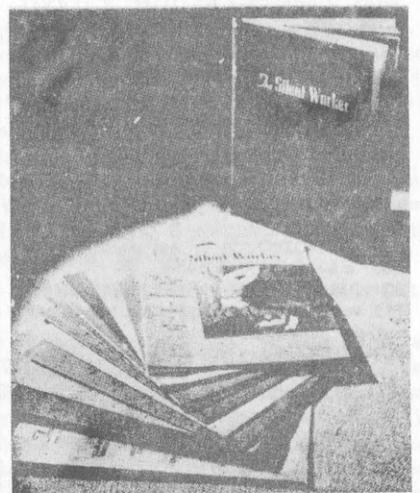
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## NEWS COVERAGE

The News Editor is Mrs. Geraldine Fail, 6170 Downey Avenue, Long Beach 5, California. The Assistant News Editor is Mrs. Harriett B. Votaw, 2778 South Xavier Street, Denver 19, Colorado. Correspondents should send in news so as to reach one of the news editors by the 15th of the month before publication. Pictures will be used whenever possible and will be returned when so requested. Names and addresses of owners should be written on back. The SW desires news correspondents in the state not now being served. Write Mrs. Fail for details.

### Alabama . . .

Our Alabama correspondent is Carol D. Hall, 2052 21st Ave., South, Birmingham, Ala. 35209. Anyone wishing to contribute Alabama news should write direct to Mrs. Hall.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Don Crocker upon the death of their sweet little daughter. Two-year-old Sandra Crocker was a victim of leukemia. We also wish to express condolences to Henry Morgan and his family upon the death of Henry's father.

Mrs. Eugene Turk of Mobile suffered a broken ankle and other injuries in an accident last June and recently underwent surgery to have a pin placed in the broken bone. She is now recovering nicely and went to Montgomery with Eugene for the meeting of the AAD executives although she was barely able to hobble. Her son and daughter, also in the car with her at the time of the accident, were slightly injured.

Patricia Bush, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bush, fell 20 feet from a tree she was climbing and was hospitalized with a broken foot and other injuries.

Wright Gilchrist underwent recent surgery in Birmingham. He is recuperating at home in Talladega, but it may be some time before he will be permitted to return to work.

The Executive Board of the AAD held a meeting in Montgomery, Sept. 7, which was attended by Mrs. Gertrude Bredahl, vice president; Sam Rittenberg, Miss Nina Van Oss, Jack Ogden, Harry Baynes, Harry Morgan, Charles Chappell, Curtis Rodgers, Mrs. Jimmie Garrett, Janice Osborne, Moran Colburn, Eugene Turk and Mrs. William Hall. Mrs. Bredahl and Mr. Rittenberg ascended to the offices of president and vice president respectively, to fill the vacancy left by the death of Edward Godsey. Chosen to serve the Legislative Commit-

tee were Harry Baynes, Sam B. Rittenberg and Mrs. Garrett. Mr. Colburn and Mr. Baynes are to make a survey of all deaf drivers in Alabama in order to have new data on hand for officials connected with the establishment of a driver training school. Also discussed was the plan for providing a rehabilitation counselor for the adult deaf of Alabama.

There is a law up in the Alabama legislature now which requires the courts to provide an interpreter for the deaf, and we do hope it goes through and well it might from the way Miss Van Oss is working on it. Miss Van Oss, editor of The Bulletin, an Alabama newspaper for the deaf, selected Carol Hall (our Alabama correspondent) as her assistant and Carol considers the appointment quite an honor and opportunity to work for her fellow deaf.

### California . . .

Spending the past summer traveling cross-country were Holly Cazel of New Jersey, Susie Pier of Massachusetts and Celia Malins of Bristol, England. Celia's visit to the U.S. was a graduation gift and she visited her uncle at Harvard University when she wasn't on the road with Holly and Susie, students at Gallaudet. The girls visited Susie's father at Lake Tahoe and journeyed south to see the sights of Southern California, dropping in to surprise Bill Ash and his parents over in Wilmington, weekend of Sept. 6-8. Bill took them surfing 'midst the rolling breakers off Redondo Beach and thence to Disneyland. The girls then went on up the coast to San Francisco to spend the last few days of their vacation before heading East again.

At the annual NFSD picnic held at Pasadena's Brookside Park during August, Jack Hedden introduced Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Abenchuchan to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Panzardi and it was a most happy meeting. The Abenchuchans lived in Mexico City before coming to the U.S. to make their home some six years ago and Mr. and Mrs. Panzardi have moved to Los Angeles from Buenos Aires, Argentina. Although the way they use the sign language is a lot different, both Mrs. Abenchuchan and Mrs. Panzardi speak Spanish very well and so they get along fine together and have become fast friends. Mrs. Panzardi was beginning to feel mighty lonely until Jack introduced the four . . . in fact they all speak Spanish very well.

The past summer was a happy one

for Toivo and Lucille Lindholm of Riverside with both their sons and families coming home for a visit. Major Allen T. Lindholm brought his wife and four children, Dean, 6; Doug, 5; Robbie, 2; and Peter, 4 months, from Ft. Benning, Ga., for a reunion with his parents before leaving for his new assignment early in August. Allen was promoted to the rank of major June 10 and his new duties will take him to Stuttgart, Germany, Seventh Army headquarters.

A week later, Toivo and Lucille's younger son, Tom, arrived with wife, Sue, and sons Davey, 2; and Paul, 8 months. Stationed at Fort Hood, near Killeen, Tex., the past three years, Tom has been transferred to Fort Knox, Ky., to an officers' school for advanced military study for one year. Tom has not yet been assigned to duty after Fort Knox but feels it will be either Korea or Viet Nam. After a happy two weeks with his parents, Tom took the little family on up to visit Sue's mother in Berkeley and thence to Denver to visit Sue's sister after which they headed for Kentucky.

Many among the deaf of southern California took in the Billy Graham Crusade meetings in the Los Angeles Coliseum Aug. 15-Sept. 8. Section 10 was reserved each evening for the deaf and numerous interpreters volunteered their services during the meetings. Many thanks and much gratitude to Mrs. Faye Wilkie, Rev. Noble Hower, Rev. Delbert Hosteller, Miss Eunice Kinsey, Rev. George Joslin, Mrs. Elisa Gonzales, Mrs. Raymond Slacks, Miss Ann Rush and Rev. Francis Fraize.

Ed and Iva DeMartini are busily entertaining a house guest, Mrs. Rosa Fuhest, of Plainwell, Mich. Rosa is Iva's sister and came out via jet the first of September to attend the Jehovah's Witnesses convention in Pasadena's Rose Bowl and spend a month with Iva and Ed in Monterey Park. Iva and Rosa have been spending quite a lot of their time with their other sister, Caroline, in White Water near Palm Springs and enjoying a regular family reunion. They got together Sept. 13 and threw a big birthday party for Ed and, with the current heat wave, all the guests had real fun dunking each other in the backyard swimming pool.

At the instigation of Glen Horton, quite a few deaf bowlers showed up at the Crown Bowl on the corner of Artesia Street and Orange Avenue in North Long Beach the night of Sept. 6. Many of them signed up for the winter bowling league.

With Gloria "Bunny" Webster officiating, a large crowd of good friends gathered in and around the beautiful new Mobile Home of James and Maydean Garrison over in Reseda the afternoon of Sept. 22. Since the new home isn't exactly a HOUSE, the invitations bade folks come to a "trailer-warming" and that's just what they did, filling



**THEY TRAVEL ON . . . TO AVALON**—Left: Clambering aboard the Boat ISLANDER at Pierpoint Landing, Long Beach, at sunup Sept. 8 for an all-day outing to Catalina Island are, from left: Evelyn and Millard Ash, Virgil Grimes, Patricia (Mrs. Frank) Luna, Hope Beasley, George B. Elliott and Bea Tyner. Center: Lining the rail en route to Avalon are Lorene and Ray Davis, Clarence Allmandinger, Cardell and Mrs. Beaubein, Ralph and Mrs. Chrismon, Mary Max Lindley and Bill Woodward. Right: Up on the bridge as the lines were cast off and the ISLANDER got underway towards Catalina and the beautiful harbor of Avalon, are shown: Edwin Silva, Kenneth Flanders, Mary A. Thompson, Earl Smith, Pauline Putman and Jerry Fail. Although they started out in high spirits, the 57 passengers were a most bedraggled bunch before they got back to the mainland. Choppy waters and a 20-knot wind raised hob with the boat, and passengers and pictures taken on the island and en route back to Long Beach were a complete loss when the camera got drenched. Few cared, however, because they were thankful to set foot on dry land again, more than an hour behind schedule.

the place completely and overflowing to the outside. The whole thing was real fun and something unusual. It took a bit of doing but Bunny and the other ladies on the committee managed somehow to keep their plans secret so that James and Maydeen were certainly surprised when all those people began converging on them early that Sunday afternoon. Gifts and wads of folding green were many and numerous attesting to the popularity of the Garrisons.

Bea Tyner and Rocky Shealy surprised their friends by taking off for Las Vegas Aug. 31 and getting married. In fact, they managed to keep it a secret for a whole week, or, at least, WE didn't hear anything about it until a whole boat load of us folks were half way across the channel en route to Catalina Island Sept. 8. A few days later, Rocky and Bea departed by car for a six-week honeymoon cross-country. Sept. 21 found them in Canada en route to New York after spending a few days with Bea's brother in Michigan and with other relatives in Mt. Vernon, Mo. Latest postal came from Niagara Falls, traditional spa for honeymooners, and Rochester, N.Y. They planned on going farther south to Florida before turning westward to Los Angeles and home again October.

Marie Latkowski spent her recent vacation over in Diceville with her cousin and then several more days with Eugene and Camille Sullivan in North Las Vegas. Marie tells us that the Sullivans intend to drive in to Long Beach for the Bernard Bragg show at the Ebell Theatre Nov. 23 and a letter just today from Camille confirms same. It does look like the Bragg show is going to draw people from all over the country.

Despite a thunderstorm (such things may be old hat to easterners but are downright frightening to southern Californians) we drove all the way over to Huntington Beach evening of Sept. 12 just to get a looksee at that lovely new three-bedroom home Kenneth and Cathy Flanders bought recently and into which they were busily moving at the time. After so many years of living in a crowded apartment in Huntington Park, the two of them practically rattle around in the spacious new house. Kenneth is especially happy because he has a "den" all his very own and plenty of room on the closet shelf for his quite large collection of stamp albums. That reminds us that we've long been pondering the idea of a stamp club amongst philatelists in the Long Beach area. To date we have quite a following, amongst them Joe M. Park, Evelyn Ash, O. K. Sandager and Ken Flanders. Anyone else interested in stamp collecting?

Late donors to the '64 CAD Convention committee's Parcel Post Sale have been Mrs. John Sullivan of Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Anderson of Oakland. The sale, which began Aug. 10, was carried over to Sept. 14 at the Long Beach Club and still more money was raised via the sale of packages (we made the highest bid for the package from Mr. and Mrs. LaRue of Corpus Christi,

Tex., and it surely was a real prize), Don Nuernberger, our auctioneer, says there will be additional sales throughout November and December or until the pile of packages is exhausted. The deluge surpassed all expectations and our sincere thanks to all our friends everywhere for their magnificent response to the project.

Waite L. Mead, age 78, of Long Beach passed away Sept. 2 following a long illness which kept him confined to his bed the past several years. His wife, Mae, passed away years ago and Waite lived on in the home on Myrtle Avenue until his death. Surviving is a sister, Mrs. Marjorie Talbot. Graveside services were held Sept. 5 at Rose Hills Memorial Park in Whittier.

Fifty-seven hardy souls braved the ocean swells en route to Catalina Island Sept. 8 and though the trip across the channel to Avalon wasn't too bad, they seriously considered taking to the life jackets during the rough trip back to Long Beach harbor that evening. Some of them were seasick and most of them got thoroughly drenched but nothing could dampen their spirits and it was a lively boat load of passengers who disembarked from the Islander at Avalon Harbor early that Sunday morning. They literally took over the Island from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and were a weary bunch when they left Avalon for home little knowing what lay in store for them. They ran into a regular hurricane or at least what veteran channel seamen called "the roughest day of the season" with the choppy seas whipped by a 20-knot wind, and were more than an hour late getting back to Pierpoint Landing Sunday night. Many of them were

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**NASSAU CRUISE**—Last Aug. 30 a party of 20 embarked from Miami, Fla., aboard the Bahama Star en route to Nassau in the Bahamas for a Labor Day weekend outing. Front, left to right: Mrs. Mildred Reinke, Mrs. Lillian Aldridge, Mrs. Chas. McNeilly, Mrs. Patrick Thibodeau, Mrs. Marion Colby, Mrs. S. Guinta, Mr. Guinta. Middle row: Mrs. Howard Good, Mrs. Frank Baxter, Mr. Thibodeau, Mrs. Robert Sheppard. Back row: John Schmitt, Mr. Good, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Sheppard, Mrs. Marjorie Boggs, Virginia Torrance, Harold Schmitt. Not in the picture: Jim Cannon and Mr. McNeilly.

mighty glad to set foot on dry land again, truth to tell.

Amongst those bucking the usually calm and placid Pacific for the 12-hour outing were: George and Betty Elliott, Evelyn and Millard Ash, Melvin and Irene O'Neal, Margaret Conant, Virl and Kathy Massey, the Ralph Chrismsons, the Cardell Beaubeins, Fred Gries and Melvina Lindholm, Joe and Cora Park, Virgil and Ellen Grimes, Bea and Rocky Shealy, Ray and Lorene Davis, Kenneth and Cathy Flanders, Bob and Helen Mepham with Helen's sister and brother-in-law, Ivan Nunn, Edgar Anderson, Ola Vincent, Mrs. Frank Nash, Joe Tellez, the Baileys and the Burchfields, the Edwin Silvas and the Alfred Lees, Earl and Verda Smith, Mary Powell, Pauline Putman, Hope Beasley, Pat Luna, Clarence Allmandinger and Mary Thompson, Mary Max Lindley and Bill Woodward, Charlene Marshall and many others we probably overlooked whilst hanging on for dear life to the railing.

Many rented the small cars in which they were able to explore the island from end to end whilst others rented bicycles and still others swam in the clear waters of Avalon Bay or went for rides in the speedboats and the glass-bottom boats to the Undersea Gardens, all of them coming down with severe cases of sunburn. Evelyn Ash joined us in an attempt to buy out Walter Clarke's Hawaiian Shop; then, along with Hope Beasley, Pat Luna, Pauline Putnam and Charlene Marshall, we descended on one of the hat shops ending up with some of the zaniest headgear you ever laid eyes on. With all that shopping, very few of the girls returned to Pierpoint wearing the same clothing they wore when they set sail for Avalon earlier in the day.

One thing we discovered during our

visit to Avalon (we simply must pass it on) was that the teenagers over there have come up with a new drink which is currently all the rage . . . a concoction called "swamp water." It is an evildoing liquid in which water moccasons and alligators doubtlessly would thrive but is quite harmless, being a mixture of root beer and orange drink.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Moon of Atlanta, Ga., write that they spent a week, in company with James Sharpton, visiting Chicago recently and while walking along the street Mr. Moon spotted Curry Horn whom he had not seen in more than 40 years . . . not since the two of them left the Alabama School. It was such a coincidence Mr. Moon just had to write and tell us about it.

"Airplanes are here to stay" is the very definite opinion of a first-time flyaway, Foster D. Gilbert of Los Angeles, who planed up to Oakland for the Sept. 21 meeting of the California Association of the Deaf board of directors at the East Bay Club, Oakland. CAD President Hal Ramger noted that every one of his "cabinet" were present at the meeting that evening—a meeting which lasted until three o'clock in the morning. It does seem to us that interest in the CAD is at an all-time high under Hal's energetic leadership. Those traveling north for the meeting included Larry Newman, Marvin Thompson, Ray Stallo, Don Nuernberger, F. A. Caligiuri, Toivo Lindholm, Herb Schreiber, Lucy Sigman, Jerry Fail and Foster Gilbert, joined by Bill White, George Attletweed, Caroline Burnes, Leo Jacobs, Ralph Jordan, Vic Galloway and others from the East Bay area. Amongst the interested spectators attending were Dot Jacobs, Bernadette Attletweed, Jo and Harry Jacobs, Eleanor Nuernberger, Betsy Howson, Genevieve Sink, Florence

and Bill West, John Hibbard, Teresa Connors (the gal with the dimples), the Emil Ladners and Bernard Bragg.

For the Nuernberger family, the CAD meeting turned into a family holiday. Nubby and Eleanor took their two children with them for what was the children's very first plane ride and the two probably never will get over the wondrous adventure. The Galloways took it upon themselves to show Nubby and Elli the sights of San Francisco the evening before with dinner at the swankiest place Frisco boasts and a concerted tour of all the night spots going up and down the hills this way and thataway until the Nuernbergers were mighty glad to cross the bay Bridge into Oakland again. Eleanor's sister and brother-in-law were also in town en route from a visit to Reno.

That's a beautiful diamond Larry Paxton presented Hope Beasley not long ago and friends predict wedding bells sometime in October.

Betty Miller, daughter of Charles and Carrie Schlack and sister of Ivan Nunn, underwent surgery at Palm Harbor Hospital in Garden Grove Sept. 20. Although quite serious in nature, her operation was successful according to her physician and Betty went home the 26th for some six weeks of recuperating before she goes back to her job at Hughes Aircraft. Meanwhile, flowers and get-well cards are piled high at her bedside, many of them from her deaf friends (Betty isn't deaf herself) attesting to how much the deaf love her and wish her a speedy recovery.

Joseph Fabry, formerly of Youngstown, O., is now making his home in Long Beach with his daughter. Joseph is employed as a linotype operator for the Long Beach Press-Telegram, our local newspaper, and very happy and pleased with his work and new environment. He tells us he has joined the Pilgrim Lutheran Church of Los Angeles and enjoys the services and company of the church's membership.

For years we have opined that the lovely hillside home of Mr. and Mrs. Hal Ramger in Oakland is the most beautiful place in all the world. Now, however, it is probably the happiest since baby Ruth

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#### GALLAUDET COLLEGE CENTENNIAL REUNION

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#### 27th Convention of National Ass'n of the Deaf

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JULY 6-11, 1964



has come to live at 6207 Ruthland Road. Born Sept. 3, Nancy was just three weeks old at the time we made her acquaintance but she did not seem too excited by the event . . . slept almost throughout our two-day visit. So now the Ramger family totals three, plus their Chihuahua and Siamese cat.

As one of the founders of the Long Beach Club of the Deaf some 15 years ago, we would like to take advantage of our position as News Editor to clear up a misunderstanding and perhaps put a stop to a rumor which is currently going the rounds. On July 26 of this year, the Long Beach Club became incorporated and at a meeting held in the offices of Robert J. Mepham, attorney-at-law, the incorporators took over control of the organization UNTIL THE NEXT ANNUAL ELECTION IN JANUARY 1964! As everyone knows, there was a general shakeup and reorganization in order and the board of directors who had served the club since January of this year were relieved of their duties FOR THE TIME BEING and such a procedure in no way reflected upon their character or personal integrity. Those assuming control of the club and responsible for the filing of incorporation papers are: Joe M. Park, Ivan Nunn, Fred Gries, Virgil and Ellen Grimes, Cora Park, Kenneth Flanders, Frank Luna, Ben and Mary Mendoza and John and Geraldine Fail. This group will supervise the operation of the club ONLY until the annual elections in January, 1964. Officers of the club, prior to incorporation, were Melvin and Irene O'Neal, Waverly Dyke, Cathy Flanders, Ross Bailey, Edwin Silva and Miner Burchfield. They relinquished office in favor of the incorporators on Aug. 17. However, rumor has it that they were relieved of their duties for "malfeasance of office" . . . a charge which is not only ridiculous but totally without foundation. Let us assure you that Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal, and others who were members of the club's board of directors up until the time of incorporation, merely relinquished office to the incorporators during the interim between Aug. 17 and the coming elections in January and the action in no way should reflect upon them personally. For our part, we are grieved



**KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION OFFICERS**—At the final session of the Kentucky Association of the Deaf convention in Danville last August 18 the above officers were elected to serve 1963-1965. Left to right: James B. Beauchamp, president; Hope Porter, first vice president; Mrs. Margaret Royster, second vice president; Mrs. Myree Thomas, third vice president; James F. Royster, corresponding secretary, and Joseph Balasa, recording secretary. All except Mr. Porter are Danville residents. He lives in Lexington.

and wish that somehow the whole situation could have been avoided. The Long Beach organization apologizes to Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal and to all the others for any and all embarrassment suffered by them and hopes that the rumor will die a natural death as all such rumors do when not backed up by truth.

And now, we will end on a happier note! We've located several news correspondents willing to contribute from their respective areas provided they can obtain sufficient material. Won't you please send them news items of yourself and your friends for THE SILENT WORKER.

Mrs. Harriette Head, 106 No. 42nd St., Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Edgar Templeton, 4206 Harrison, Apt. 5, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Robert Gornall, 8032 E. Lewis Ave., Scottsdale, Ariz.

Mrs. Chester C. Dobson, 2725 E. Lee St., Tucson, Ariz.

### Colorado . . .

Mr. and Mrs. John Rabb of Whittier, Calif., and Mr. and Mrs. Mike Korach

of Inglewood, Calif., were dinner guests of the Bill Frasers, the Howard Kilthaus and the Homer Graces during their vacations here.

The Bill Frasers motored to Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ft. Campbell, Ky., and Clarksville, Tenn., to visit Sonny Fraser. He is stationed at Fort Campbell.

Vernon Barnett took his friends, Francis Langlois and Francis Mroz, of Hartford, Conn., around Colorado and to California.

Kenneth Maston of New York visited with the James Tuskeys and Vernon Barnett.

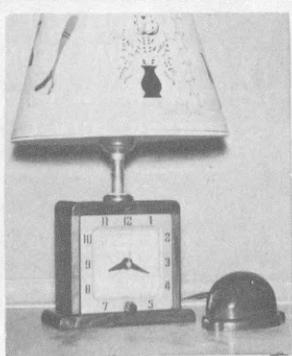
Mr. and Mrs. Algot Anderson of Hartford, Conn., were weekend guests of Miss Ione Dibble. They also visited the James Tuskeys, the Thomas Northerns, and the Frank Galluzzos of Colorado Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Kemp visited his sister in Albuquerque, N.M., for 10 days.

The Loren Elstad family spent the last two weekends of August with Mrs. Bessie Lessley and Jim Alford at her cabin at Red Feather Lakes. Miss Ione Dibble was there, too.

For their vacation, John Flores and his parents chose Las Vegas, N.M., to visit their relatives whom they had not seen for many years.

Francis Mog spent his vacation participating in golf tournaments, in the Southwest Deaf Association and also in the Midwest Deaf Association tournaments. In between the golf-playing he visited his folks at Wilson, Kans.; Mr. and Mrs. Bob Miller at Olathe; and visited in Manistee, Mich., with Mrs. Castaline's parents for a week. They picked up their children and took Bernard Davidson with them back to California.



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**KENTUCKY CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS**—Left: Unveiling of portraits of Dr. Madison J. Lee, former superintendent of the Kentucky School, and his late wife, Mrs. Nancy Mayers Lee. At the left is Mrs. Charles Jackson (Sara Lee); in the center is Dr. Lee; at the right is James B. Beauchamp, KSD teacher; Right: Kentucky Colonels with their commissions: President George Gordon Kannapell, already a Kentucky Colonel (extreme left) looks on proudly. The new members of Gov. Bert T. Combs' staff, in order, are John Welte, Covington, famed KSD pitcher of years ago; Mr. Beauchamp; Superintendent Charles B. Grow of the Kentucky School. (Photos by Charles A. Thomas)

John Carlson spent one week vacationing and sightseeing in the Black Hills, of South Dakota and in Cheyenne, Wyo., where he saw the Frontier Days parade.

Arthur Cornish, his daughter and younger son took a vacation to Oklahoma where they visited his two sisters and aging father.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Evans and son of Glendale, Calif., visited Mr. and Mrs. Bill Reynolds.

Visitors who stopped at the Loren Elstads' home were: Robert LeMieux of the Montana School, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Schwartzman of Pittsburg, Pa., and the following six, all at the same time: Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Treuke, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Neujahr and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mullin, all of Omaha, Neb.

Robert V. Edwards finally made his long planned trip to California after 15 years. He was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Hite for four days.

The Ted Tucker family, Ted, Annie and kids Patsy, Shirley and Kenny took a month's vacation in June, traveling to Olive Branch, Miss., to visit Annie's family and relatives. The weekend of July 13-14 they drove up to Fort Campbell, Ky., to visit Sonny, son of the William Frasers of Denver. Then they drove on to Memphis where Ted was the delegate for the Denver Div. No. 64 to the NESD convention.

Mrs. Eva Fraser, of Denver, took her first jet trip when she attended the NESD convention. She made the return trip to Denver with the Tuckers.

Fred Gustafson represented Colorado Springs Div. No. 126 and others who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Highberger of Pueblo and Frank Blankis of Salida and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Billings of Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Billings and their children did much traveling in the

East before the NESD. They attended the Convention of the Conference of the Church Workers among the Deaf in Shrine Mont, Va., from July 6-13 and Mr. Billings served as a delegate from Denver's All Souls Mission. He is also chairman of the Morrill Fund Committee.

Joe Stotts, a graduate of the Colorado School and of Gallaudet College and now the instructor in woodworking in the Washington State School, served as a delegate from Vancouver Div. No. 113. Lionel Archuleta, another graduate of the Colorado School, now living in Chattanooga, Tenn., and his wife attended the convention.

During the convention in Memphis, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Lachman of University City, Mo., met Fred Gustafson and informed him of the marriage of their daughter, Sharon Lee, to Bryce Kerr on June 9. Mr. Kerr is instructor in printing at the Missouri School. He was graduated from the Colorado School in 1954 and from Gallaudet in 1959.

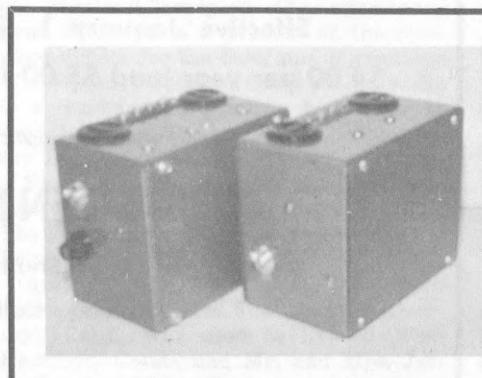
Milfred Venrick and his wife spent a five-week vacation with his parents in Denver in July. They have a new baby boy, Steven Allen, born on July 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Juan Maez and their two children spent their vacation traveling in New Mexico. Then they drove to Olathe, to visit the Kansas School and spent the rest of their vacation with his parents in Leadville, Colo.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith Hardy spent their vacation in Phoenix, Riverside, Calif., Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Francisco, the Redwoods and Reno.

Herman Butler served as a delegate to the Immanuel Deaf Lutherans in Colorado Springs and to the Bethel Deaf Lutherans in Denver at the annual meeting of the Midwest Deaf Lutheran Conference of Pastors and Laymen held at Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Neb., the weekend of Aug. 3.

Leonard Byrd Brushwood of Baltimore, Md., who has been a resident of the Union Printers Home since last March informed our writer, Fred Gustafson, that James E. Downs, 61, of Chicago, passed away on Aug. 27 following a stroke. He had been at the Union Printers Home for a little over a year. He returned from a month's furlough at home in Chicago. His remains were shipped to Terre Haute, Ind., for burial.



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Left: Geraldine Fail interprets song "Beyond the Reef," sung orally by Mrs. Windefeldt, at the Hawaiian Restaurant, 4645 E. Pacific Coast Highway, Long Beach, Calif. Jerry appears to interpret for the deaf patrons of the restaurant almost every weekend. In the second picture are shown a group of deaf from the Los Angeles area who gathered to applaud her performance Aug. 24. Clockwise from bottom left: Rocky Shealy, Bea Tyner, Ivan Nunn, Jerry, Virgil Grimes, Cora Park, Joe M. Park, Marcene Dunagan, Cecil Dunagan, Ellen Grimes, Evelyn Ash and Mrs. Tyner's daughter and son-in-law. Others in the group were Mr. and Mrs. George B. Elliott.



Mr. Downs frequently visited the Colorado School and enjoyed the football and basketball games and other activities. Mr. Brushwood is looking forward to going back to his home as soon as he gets his discharge.

Mrs. Hattie Wright passed away at the Penrose Hospital on Sept. 11 following major surgery. Funeral services were held in the Swan Mortuary on Sept. 14 with Bishop Claire Snell of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints officiating and Principal James Kirley of the Colorado School interpreting. She was buried beside her husband at the Colorado Memorial Gardens. Her husband, Alexander S. Wright, an instructor in shoemaking at the Colorado School, passed away in 1957. Since his passing, she had made her home with her oldest son, George, in Colorado Springs. Mrs. Wright is survived by two sons, George and Alexander, a daughter, Betty, 18 grandchildren, six great-grandchildren and three sisters.

#### New York . . .

Our New York correspondent is Mr. Morris Davis, 1883 Clinton Ave., Bronx 57, N.Y.

The 13th annual softball tournament of the Eastern Athletic Association of the Deaf, sponsored by the Golden Tornadoes Athletic Club, was held at Mt. Vernon, N.Y., Aug. 16-18. The EAAD softball meeting took place on Friday evening at the Boys Club of New Rochelle headquarters a few miles away. Present at the meeting were EAAD officers, Ira Lerner, president; Robert Newberry, vice-president; Joseph Cohen, secretary-treasurer; and representatives Nick DiLeo of the Pelicans; Morris Davis of the HAD; Frank Hand of the

was soundly beaten by Waterbury in Pelicans swept to victory with lopsided scores over their respective opponents. Garden City, Bridgeport and Buffalo were subdued by the GTAC while the Pelicans crushed Waterbury and Hartford. Frank Sheldon, representative of Pittsburgh, was at the Friday meeting and Mike Dorrell and Jack Antal, star basketball players from Pittsburgh, were also visitors.

My friend, Roy Foster, on a visit from England, stayed overnight at Mt. Vernon so he could take in the semis and the finals.

Saturday night some 200 attended the ball at the Boys Club in New Rochelle and especially enjoyed the comedy skits. GTAC President Al Parnes did the honors in drawing the door prizes and many New Yorkers were present, among them Robert Ward, Bernard Rothenberg, Phyllis Schimel, Ruth Danziger, Jerry Berlowitz, Irving Goodstein and Robert Rubin. In the finals, GTAC vs. Pelicans, the latter team, after scoring a run in the first inning, managed to hold onto its slim lead and beat the favorite GTAC, 1 - 0.

Pitcher John Woods and losing Pitcher Paul Kaessler were superb with six strikeouts and two hits for the winners and five strikeouts and six hits for the losers. On the winning team were: Egidio Lepre, catcher; John Woods, p; Jimmy Lorello, 1b; Joe Altandona, 2b; Richard Rooney ss; Thomas Samuels, 3b; Harold Barish rf; Owen Amati, cf; Alex Piacentini, lf; Charles Anderson, Mgr., Nicholas DiLeo and Frank Lombardo, coaches. Subs were Phil Tempster, Jr., Vito DiLeo, Joe Manadro and Harold Nicholaus.

The most valuable player award went to Pitcher John Woods of the Pelicans

GTAC; Joseph Worzel of the Union the first round. The GTAC and the League; and others from Boston, Bridgeport, Hartford, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Garden City, Waterbury and Springfield, Mass. Last year's president and vice-president, Albert Berke and Abraham Barr, also attended the meeting.

At the tournament the next day, 10 teams competed before a large crowd. The HAD team, formed last year and composed of schoolboys, the Mets of the tourney and managed by this writer,

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and the GTAC garnered the sportsmanship trophy. All-stars selected were Jim Lorello, John Woods and Owen Amati of the Pelicans; Irving Goodstein, Jerome Berlowitz, and Frank Hand of the GTAC; McDevitt and Osgood of Hartford; and Couther of Waterbury. Hartford beat Buffalo for third place, 17 to 4. The tournament committee was composed of Paul Kaessler, Hugo Guidi, Frank Hand and Terry Halpine.

Lily Berke and children spent a week in Loch Sheldrake, N.Y., and then at Hartford, Conn. Al Berke motored to Hartford Aug. 16 after driving me to and from the EAAD meeting at Rochelle on Friday.

The morning of Aug. 21 the Jewish Society for the Deaf, under the direction of Gregory James, chartered a bus for the HAD members and children for a tour of Idlewild Airport. Then again on Saturday evening, Aug. 24, they were among some 100 deaf friends at Idlewild to see a group of HAD members and friends off on their way to Europe via jetliner at midnight. The group, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peters, included Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin DeCastro, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kessler of Illinois, Samuel Fuchs, Mary Roberts of California, Mary Winn of Los Angeles, Eleanor Honigstein, Anna Stroh, Annie Hamburger, Leah Goldberg, Lillian Jacobson of Florida, Sara Kaminsky, Regina Levi, Mary Burger, Mittie Williams of Illinois, Leon Goodman of Massachusetts, Harry Jacobs of Florida, Rhoda Sedlow of New Hampshire, Anna Frey, Irving Dauman, Judy Yager, Ida Lind, and the sister of Belle Peters and Sara Kaminsky, Mrs. Joel Epstein and her husband who served as guides on the tour. Their tour included England, Israel, Italy, Switzerland, West Germany, Luxembourg and France, encompassing a full month.

### Kansas . . .

In this column in the July-August issue, we neglected to explain that the Walter Schmidtke and his bride mentioned are a hearing couple and that Walter is the son of Mrs. Lorine Schmidtke of Aliceville, Kan., and the late Mr. Schmidtke of Michigan. Mrs. Schmidtke was the former Lorine Meyer of the Kansas School, Class of 1937.

### Maine . . .

At the Aug. 31-Sept. 2 Maine Mission for the Deaf convention at Bangor, Me., Harry V. Jarvis resigned as a mis-

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# Stalling Along . . .

By STAHL BUTLER,  
Executive Director  
Michigan Association for Better Hearing  
724 Abbott Road, East Lansing, Michigan



I had a nice trip to Miami Beach for the National Rehabilitation Association annual meeting. Boyce Williams had asked me to sit on a panel of a program for the deaf. We had a good attendance and a good meeting.

This was my first trip by jet plane and I was impressed with the figures involved. The ground speed was 540 miles per hour. The flight was at an altitude of more than six miles. The ground temperature was 80 degrees. Where we were the temperature was 46 degrees below zero.

\* \* \*

When I reached Miami Beach I realized that I was there for the same meeting almost exactly 10 years ago. At that time the Reverend Francis Gyle invited Gallaudet College President Leonard M. Elstad, Florida School Superintendent John M. Wallace and me to his church to meet the members of his congregation.

This year the Rev. Gyle invited several who could not attend, but four of us were able to go. This group included Tennessee School Superintendent W. Lloyd Graunke; Norman Tully, assistant professor and director of the orientation program for the deaf, College of Education, University of Tennessee; and Edward Carney, formerly with the rehabilitation center in St. Louis, and now with Captioned Films in Washington; and myself. We all talked and explained and asked questions and had a wonderful time. We decided that Rev. and Mrs. Gyle have a very fine congregation.

I was very glad to meet J. D. Al-

sionary after 23 years of service. Members were reluctant but accepted Mr. Jarvis's resignation with much praise and appreciation for his many years of work for the mission. William H. Nye of Portland accepted the missionary post. Mr. Nye is a product of the Fanwood School for the Deaf and a graduate of Gallaudet College, Class of 1959. He is a teacher and printing instructor at the Governor Baxter State School for the Deaf in Maine.

The Maine Mission for the Deaf was started in East Belfast Dec. 31, 1877. The next convention will be held at Lewiston in 1965.

Among visitors noted at the recent convention were Mrs. Ida Clark of Riverside, Calif., who used to live in West Hartford, Conn., and Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Dartez of New Jersey.

dridge who has a shoe shop at Hialeah, Fla. I mention him because he left the Georgia School in the spring of 1928, just before I arrived in the fall.

\* \* \*  
I learned that there are 20 deaf barbers in Florida.

\* \* \*  
I was told that the Miami area is a poor place to get a job for a disabled person or anyone else. It was said that the Cubans have really pushed out other labor classes and that many retirees will accept a job at half a wage because they need so desperately to supplement their incomes.

\* \* \*  
I learned that there are now five places in the country for the training of rehabilitation personnel for serving the deaf. One is at San Fernando College in California. Another is in connection with the Oregon School for the Deaf. Others are at the University of Tennessee, the University of Illinois and New York University.

\* \* \*  
In response to Roger Falberg's appeal for social services for the deaf, there is one project that every NAD local affiliate could carry out. Local deaf people could provide sign language instruction for at least one professional worker or secretary in one of the local social service agencies. Then deaf people could go to this person for assistance and this person could interpret the needs of deaf people to other workers and other offices.

\* \* \*  
I was interested in the local report about Ralph Razook from Kansas who was employed here for a short time as a sheet metalworker. He has now gone to another Michigan community.

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF FINANCIAL STATEMENT SEPTEMBER, 1963

Receipts	
Advancing Membership Dues .....	\$ 296.00
Quotas: (Ark. \$223.50, Ky. \$34.50) .....	258.00
Contributions: (Villa Dudley Bequest \$150.00) .....	155.00
Sale of Publications .....	20.28
	\$ 729.28
Expenses	
Insurance—Office Liability .....	\$ 50.00
Office Supplies—Addresso Plates .....	8.95
Rent .....	126.50
Janitorial Services .....	15.00
Reimbursement to D. Watson for (2) Sign Book orders .....	7.90
Salaries: B. B. Burnes, \$200; R. Greenmun, \$100; R. Roles, \$400; E. Stevenson, \$60; E. Woodruff, \$200 .....	960.00
Silent Worker Share in Adv. Mbrshps. Telephone .....	57.80
Travel Expenses—R. G. Sanderson, Idaho Conv. Rep. .....	8.18
Social Security .....	58.49
	\$ 34.81
	\$ 1327.63

# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Byron B. Burnes, President

Robert M. Greenmun, Sec.-Treas.

## THE FOURTH WORLD CONGRESS OF THE W.F.D.

By B. B. BURNES

This month I shall use this space to give a brief report on the meeting of the World Congress of the Deaf in Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 17-20, 1963, followed by the business sessions of the World Federation of the Deaf, Aug. 22-23.

I attended these meetings as our NAD representative, authorized by our Executive Board at its June meeting in Chicago. Board Member Harold Ramger was also named a representative, inasmuch as he was touring Europe during the summer. Unfortunately, Mr. Ramger found it necessary to return home in July, due to illness in his family.

Readers of *THE SILENT WORKER* probably know that in order to make this trip to Europe, I arranged for a tour of Europe and we finally had a group of 23 people as members of the NAD Tour. It was a fine group and we had a most interesting journey, leaving from New York on July 25 for London. We crossed Europe with stops in Paris, Lucerne, Lugano, Milan, Venice, Florence, Rome and Copenhagen and arrived in Stockholm on Aug. 16. Ralph Neesam, a teacher in the California School at Berkeley, accompanied us as interpreter and tour leader and to him we all owe special thanks for his many efforts to take care of all our needs. He went far beyond "the call of duty" to be of help at any and all times.

I shall not attempt to describe the tour. This report will be confined to the Stockholm meetings. It was truly a World Congress, with a registration close to 1,000 people from all parts of the world. It seemed to me the United States was not so well represented on the program as it should have been. There were others on hand from the U.S. besides the members of our touring group, but few of our experts participated or submitted papers. A notable exception was Dr. Boyce Williams of our Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, who conducted the sessions on social welfare. Boyce made an outstanding contribution and he and I spent most of the time together at all the sessions, comparing notes, discussing features of the program both favorable and unfavorable, and meeting with delegates in many an informal conference. I gave a short talk at one of the meetings at which he presided, and Mrs. Burnes was asked to read a paper on the status of American deaf women.

It was amazing to observe the great number of studies of deafness that have been made and are being made by experts in all parts of the world, and it

was equally amazing to find such a great number of authorities on deafness reading papers at the Congress. I brought back a huge accumulation of mimeographed papers which were distributed. They comprise a most interesting sample of the thinking of people around the world on a single subject. It must be said that the views of some of the writers and speakers do not always coincide with our own views, but the universal study given to deafness and the deaf should be encouraging to us all.

The Congress was made up of numerous sections, called commissions, and of course, it was impossible for anyone to attend them all. As always, we must get our information from reading the proceedings and the papers which were distributed. There were commissions on pedagogics, culture, vocational rehabilitation, medicine and audiology, psychology, sociology and on the unification of the sign language. The chairmen of the commission came from Spain, Sweden, France, Russia, Italy, the United States, Denmark and perhaps elsewhere.

As an example of how the sessions were conducted, at the meeting of the Commission on pedagogics, the theme was preparatory school education and papers were read on that subject. A discussion followed, led by panel members from Sweden, Western Germany and Brazil. Reports on the session were submitted at later meetings.

Some of the topics discussed at other sessions were the cultural isolation of the deaf, vocational guidance and training, means of evaluating the intellectual development of the deaf, prevention of discrimination against the deaf and deaf drivers. I regret that space does not permit publication of excerpts from some of the papers. Some of the topics mentioned above—cultural isolation, for instance—could cause some lifting of eyebrows among our American deaf, but it must be remembered that this was a world meeting and there are many places in this world where the deaf do not have the advantages that we have in America.

One topic of interest to the Americans was unification of the sign language. Their commission has been working for four years in an effort to compile a language of signs which can be used around the world, but they have not yet made much progress. The deaf of Europe, who live closer to one another, understand the signs used at their meetings, but we Americans found it difficult to keep up. In fact, we did not understand unless

we had an interpreter familiar with our sign language. Speeches were interpreted orally in Italian, French and English, and into European and Swedish signs, but none of that was of much help to us. The deaf delegates from Great Britain had similar difficulties, but they had more interpreters than we had. Besides Mr. Neesam, who worked overtime, Mr. Tom Henderson, a teacher of the deaf in Los Angeles, was present and graciously offered his interpreting services. Dr. Peter Wisher of Gallaudet College also was there and helped with the interpreting.

On Aug. 19 our tour ended and the members of our party returned to New York. I remained in Stockholm for the WFD business sessions, as did Boyce Williams and a few other Americans who were not connected with our tour. Most of the discussion at these sessions was concerned with means of helping the deaf of underdeveloped countries but no definite steps were taken. Education is the most vital need. Countless deaf children throughout the world still are without schools. This problem will receive a considerable amount of attention from the WFD, which may be in a position of influence because it has collaborative status with agencies of the United Nations and with other international agencies and organizations.

The WFD operates under the direction of an executive board called the Bureau, consisting of the president, the secretary general, and nine other members. At the elections in Stockholm two new members were elected to the Bureau. I had the honor to be one of these and the Reverend Mark C. Frame from England was the other. Many of our NAD members will remember Rev. Frame, for he was a visitor to our St. Louis convention in 1957. With representatives from England and the United States on the Bureau, it has better balance and of course, we hope the English speaking element on the Bureau can be of help.

The Bureau held a special meeting on Saturday, Aug. 24. It is supposed to meet annually so when the site of the 1964 meeting came under consideration I told the members about our Gallaudet College Centennial Reunion and our NAD convention in Washington, D.C., and I invited them to attend these meetings and have the meeting of the Bureau at that time. We have not had a definite decision as yet but they seemed greatly interested. It will be difficult for some to make the long trip, but it may be possible that the Bureau will meet in Washington in 1964.

# SPORTING AROUND

With ART KRUGER

24001 ARCHWOOD STREET, CANOGA PARK, CALIF.



This column is written on Sept. 25, and it is coming to you with an iron lung. Recently we had a perfect vacation. Unless you are allergic to motoring, the drive to Lake Tahoe at this time of the year is one of unending scenic beauty. We have seen the Rockies several times and have bounced through Switzerland on a bus, both much to our enjoyment. But quite honestly we don't recall enjoying either any more than recent safari to Tahoe and Squaw Valley, site of '60 Winter Olympics. For one thing, the weather was absolutely perfect. Bright sunshine all the time with none of Samuel Yorty's smog! We have been to all big cities in the United States and also nearly all in Europe, but we still say San Francisco is tops. And we finally made it when we visited Hearst Castle in San Simeon, Calif. It is fabulous all right, but we still think Linderhof Castle in Bavaria, Germany, is more fabulous and beautiful. Well enough of this, and . . .

#### Let's Talk About Soccer

Soccer is the only sporting event we can think of right offhand—with the possible exception of a Gene Fullmer fight—where it is not only permissible but advisable to strike with your head.

The frontal lobes are most preferred. Any lower and you look as if you had walked into a door. Any higher and your Blue Cross for the neurosurgery rates.

We do not suggest there is any connection, but a couple of years ago a Los Angeles team imported a first class international soccer player from England, a man whose frontal lobes had long since hardened—Billy Steele. Billy played a sterling game and afterward celebrated at a Figueroa Street bistro where they put ice in the drinks. Records have it that Billy's teeth were chattering when he left. And that wasn't all.

The very first thing he did was crash into a taxicab loaded with people. The next thing he did was go into reverse gear and speed off into the night. Billy was not familiar with the laws of this strange country and he didn't want to become any more so. He raced around the hills aimlessly, wrestling with his conscience and wondering what they put in the ice in this accursed country when an ambulance suddenly loomed up.

Right. Billy crashed into it. In the back, on stretchers, were the same people from the taxi he had just crashed into. One of the less-seriously injured peered out, spotted Billy, and groaned. "Oh, no, not him again!" and fell back. "That soccer player," he confided, "is in

a rut."

Soccer itself is in a rut in this country. It's by far the world's No. 1 spectator sport. A game draws crowds in excess of 100,000 anywhere from Scotland to Chile. They have riots that make an Irish picnic look like an Audubon Society meeting. They put a moat around the field in Brazil nine feet wide and if it isn't deep enough, they plan to stock it with piranha fish. People get so worked up that fans who cannot even swim try to cross it to get at the referee. Ticket sellers have to pass a course in artificial respiration.

In a game in South Africa, serious charges of "witchcraft" were raised when the bad guys won. In American football, they lynch coaches and referees in effigy. In soccer, they lynch them—period. In a match at Glasgow recently, a boatload of Irish fans returning to Belfast rioted so violently the ship had to put back to port looking as if it had been torpedoed. Liz Taylor and an actor whose name we forgot got free tickets to the sold-out English Cup finals and irate fans wanted to bring the matter before the U.N.

In this country, you could hold the greatest soccer game ever played in the men's room at the Mocambo on the Sunset Strip and the shoeshine boy wouldn't even look up. The game is not complicated enough or slow enough for Americans. They prefer baseball where you compress nine minutes of action into two and a half hours of delays, lingers and waits. Or football, where they gravely assure themselves they are witnessing a masterwork of strategy when a coach sends a 240-lb. fullback into a line with his head down and the ball locked in his arms.

The soccer people are philosophical. After all, they ask themselves, what can you expect of a country that prefers Basie to Bach, beer to champagne, and pie to petit-fours. They accepted it as just another indication of our cultural impoverishment. The game, they say, is not as dull as baseball, as injurious as football, and does not call for a congress of human egrets as basketball. Americans, for their part, counter that the game is pointless. Literally. A 2-0 game is a rout. A 1-0 game is decisive. Americans think big. It was no accident the diviner of football suggested that a goal count 6 points. Even baseball caught on when Babe Ruth turned the game from pitching to slugging, from 1-0 to 11-10. There's more truth than jest to anecdote about the dumb Dora who comes to the game in the seventh

inning, asks the score, and, told it's 0-0," exclaims "Oh, goody, I didn't miss anything." In soccer all Americans feel you have to be in time for is the riot. Kicking bores them unless it's the referee. Americans want blood or numbers. Stalemates to them are just that—stale.

Americans don't know an "inside left" from an inside out, an "outside right" from an upside down. Soccer is convinced they are missing something. They have a sport, for instance, which puts a premium on endurance and stamina. There is no platooning in international soccer. You play 90 minutes even if you have to play the last 45 with a cane. An American baseball or football player would first have to get rid of that belly to make the team, they sneer. Outfielders can wear corsets but not inside lefts. There are 101 countries in international soccer, several hundred thousand players and there isn't one of them couldn't get through a hotel room transom.

The ball travels 60 m.p.h., the players run 10 miles a game. The referee runs considerably more if the crowd is after him. Any game that combines the best elements of a track meet and a public lynching, they feel, ought to appeal to all levels of Americans and, since the rules are simple enough to play the same game in 101 languages, it ought to appeal to women. There is no infield fly rule in soccer. All you have to remember is not to hit anybody who doesn't have the ball unless he's a spectator.

Well . . . the deaf in Europe are very good soccer players. We saw them play at Milan in 1957 and in Helsinki in 1961. And we have been told that the deaf in South America are good, too. We really don't know how good we are, but we do know that soccer is a fall sport at Gallaudet College, Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, Maryland School for the Deaf and Rochester School for the Deaf.

We must have a soccer squad competing in the Tenth International Games for the Deaf in 1965 just to see how good we are against clubs from Europe and South America.

We have been asked repeatedly as to how things will shape up in forming the soccer team which will represent our country in the '65 Games. We feel those four schools should meet each other in a national challenge cup. This is a cup to determine 15 players to represent the United States in international deaf competition. And we feel that Gallaudet



**VOTING FOR AAAD HALL OF FAME NEARS**—The parade is forming again. Some are living and some are dead. But they are all moving in review. This is the parade of candidates for the AAAD's Hall of Fame, 1963. This year there will be 27 panelists instead of the customary 26, as the IGD chairman was voted an officer of the AAAD at the Hollywood national meeting last spring. The Committee of Five this year is composed of Herb Schreiber of Inglewood, Calif., chairman; Art Kruger of Canoga Park, Calif., Len Warshawsky of Skokie, Ill., Dudley Cutshaw of Detroit, Mich., and Joe Worzel of Bronx, N.Y. The picture shows a group of Hall of Famers attending the annual AAAD Hall of Fame Luncheon held at Statler Hotel in Los Angeles, Calif., March 28, 1963. **SITTING**, left to right: Art Kruger, and Lou Dyer. **STANDING**, left to right: Len Warshawsky, S. Robey Burns, Tom Elliott, Harry L. Baynes and Everett (Silent) Rattan.

College is the logical site for this competition. Those coming to Gallaudet for competition in the cup will be accommodated gratis, the transportation expenses to be taken care of by the schools themselves. Three cars or a school bus can be used to transport players from each school to Gallaudet.

December 1, 1964, is the date we will know who will represent Uncle Sam in soccer at the '65 Games, so we suggested that the last weekend of November, 1964, be set as the date for the national challenge cup. When the 15 players are selected, we will get to work to raise the necessary money to send them to Washington, D.C., for the Tenth Games.

We are sure those schools are all for the project of having a USA soccer squad in the '65 Games, and we are sure Dr. Leonard Elstad is aware of the privilege that is his to have the cup staged at Gallaudet College. We accept this as a mark of recognition of his sportmindedness and his hospitality.

The heads of those four schools have already been notified about this. Naturally we hope those gentlemen will think it over, and talk with their coaches, and maybe this will enable them to fire up effort to assemble the best possible teams for the cup. And finally, they get the players to know about the cup, and maybe this will enable them to show more interest.

P.S. Dr. Elstad just said we have really sold soccer. He said he saw a sign on the back of a taxicab in Flint, Mich., last June which read: "Soccer is the greatest sport in the world." He ques-

tioned it at the time, but after reading our epistle he is inclined to agree.  
Now for softball results . . .

#### Central

Detroit A 7, Rockford 0 (forfeit)  
Toledo 8, Flint 5  
Akron 16, Cleveland AD 4  
Dayton 27, Cleveland DC 13  
Chicago Southtown 15, Canton 4  
Chicago Ephpheta 18, Detroit B 1  
Motor City 11, Cincinnati 1  
Columbus 7, Detroit Silents 0 (forfeit)  
Detroit A 12, Toledo 1  
Dayton 8, Akron 5  
Southtown 14, Ephpheta 4  
Columbus 17, Motor City 7  
Flint 7, Rockford 0 (forfeit)  
Cleveland AD 10, Cleveland DC 0  
Canton 18, Detroit B 1  
Cincinnati 7, Detroit Silents 0 (forfeit)  
Akron 4, Toledo 1  
Motor City 7, Ephpheta 5  
Cleveland AD 16, Flint 8  
Cincinnati 10, Canton 5  
Detroit A 9, Dayton 4  
Southtown 15, Columbus 9  
Cleveland AD 12, Cincinnati 9  
Motor City 16, Akron 15  
Cleveland AD 11, Motor City 10  
Dayton 15, Columbus 7  
Dayton 15, Cleveland AD 9 (third place)  
Detroit A 24, Southtown 6 (championship)

#### Eastern

Hartford 7, Brooklyn Patriots 5  
Waterbury 13, NY Hebrews 0  
Golden Tornadoes 9, Garden State 0  
Buffalo 19, Mohawk 8  
Pelicans 5, Waterbury 4

Golden Tornadoes 5, Bridgeport 0  
Pelicans 8, Hartford 3  
Golden Tornadoes 20, Buffalo 5  
Hartford 16, Buffalo 4 (third place)  
Pelicans 1, Golden Tornadoes 0  
(championship)

#### Midwest

Denver 7, Omaha 0  
Minneapaul 15, St. Louis 8  
Council Bluffs 16, Sioux Falls 7  
Kansas City 31, Wichita 7  
Denver 7, Minneapaul 2  
St. Louis 15, Omaha 14  
Council Bluffs 8, Kansas City 4  
Sioux Falls 16, Wichita 6  
Kansas City 21, St. Louis 0  
Minneapaul 9, Kansas City 0  
Minneapaul 8, Sioux Falls 5  
Denver 5, Council Bluffs 2  
Minneapaul 7, Council Bluffs 1 (CB third place)  
Denver 9, Minneapaul 4 (championship)

#### Farwest

Los Angeles 20, Hollywood 0  
Gold and Green 11, Gabriel Valley 0  
Pilgrims 10, San Diego 0  
Los Angeles 8, Inglewood 4  
Gold and Green 10, Pilgrims 0  
Pilgrims 12, Inglewood 0 (third place)  
Los Angeles 5, Gold and Green 3

**Highlights:** Six hundred fans wandered the eight diamonds at the Central AAD meet held at Columbus in the hopes of trying to see all 14 teams in action . . . It was a slow-pitch affair, and it is good for old players such as Andrew Chesnut of Dayton who is 47 years old and was voted the MVP . . . Emil Hartman, who played basketball for the United States at the Helsinki Games, hit three home runs in the Akron-Cleveland game to drive in 10 runs. He hit a homer in each of the other three games to set a tournament record of six home runs . . . John Woods of Pelicans outdueled Paul Kaessler of Golden Tornadoes in the exciting final game of the 13 annual Eastern meet held at Mount Vernon, N.Y., which was attended by more than 500 fans. Woods permitted only three hits, while Kaessler gave up four. The Pelicans scored their only run in the first inning when Jim Lorello singled, stole second and scored on Alex Piacentini's base hit to center . . . At the EAAD meeting it was voted that the slow-pitch take the place of the fast-pitch starting next year . . . EAAD's all-stars: Jim Lorello of Pelicans, 1b; Robert McDevitt of Hartford, 2b; Al Couthen of Waterbury, 3b; Ricky Osgood of Hartford, ss; Harvey Goodstein of Golden Tornadoes, of; Jerry Berlowitz of Golden Tornadoes, of; Quentin Amati of Pelicans, of; Frank Hand of Golden Tornadoes, c, and John Woods of Pelicans, p, and also the MVP . . . In the championship game of the Midwest shindig, Minneapaul held a 4-2 lead until the top of the seventh inning when Denver exploded with a seven hit barrage and 7 runs to win in come-from-behind Yankee-style. It was

a double elimination tourney. Superman Dale Johnson, the hefty and popular Minnepaul pitcher won four games and lost two, both to Denver . . . Three fresh ASA umpires were used after every two games and were real sharp . . . Team manager had to deposit \$5 before he could lodge a protest. Result —NO PROTESTS . . . MAAD's all-stars: J. Carstens of Minnepaul, 1b; Jim Rebolinski of Council Bluffs, 2b; Franklin Wernimont of Council Bluffs, 3b; Keith Thompson of Minnepaul, ss; Jerome Moers of Denver, lf; T. Janulwicz of Denver, rf; J. McFarland of Denver, cf; D. McLaughlin of Minnepaul, c, and Dale Johnson of Minnepaul, p . . . Ken Longmore, 6-6 pitcher of Denver was the MVP . . . During the dance recess at Kansas City, John Buckmaster was awarded a beautiful plaque for being a softball pioneer in the MAAD. It was he who pushed plans for the first official tourney in 1959 and for dedicated service as an official of the MAAD from 1959 to 1963. Buckmaster, however, was not present to get it as he was very busy harvesting potatoes in Erwin, S.D., where he is assistant general manager of his father-in-law's huge 1,200 acre farm . . . Gold and Green, the hosts of the Farwest show, served a steak dinner with volleyball games rounding out the end of the regional tournament . . . Jose Gonzales, who ran the 800 meters for the United States at the 1957 Milan Games, was the pitcher for Gold and Green and was adjudged the MVP of the Farwest meet . . . FAAD's all stars: Tom Henes, of Gold and Green, 1b; Gary Tyhurst of Los Angeles, 2b; McCrory of Gold and Green, 3b; Charles Nero of Pilgrims, ss; Darcy of Pilgrims, lf; Charles Marsh of Los Angeles cf; David Dobrovech of Gold and Green, rf; Jim Renshaw of Los Angeles, c, and Jim Mohr of Los Angeles, p . . . There are still no official AAAD sanctioned softball tourneys in the Southeast, Southwest and the Northwest . . . There is enough interest in softball to warrant state and then regional tournaments in the South. Trouble is getting the tournament under SEAAD supervision as most cities with softball teams do not have a club. Players come from surrounding suburbs, play with hearing teams and get together only at tournament time.

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## Basketball Tournament

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## Alabama Association of the Deaf Stresses Art of Public Relations

*(The following address was delivered at the convention of the Alabama Association of the Deaf in Montgomery last June. We are printing it in full as an outstanding example of what state associations are doing.—Editor)*

Your president asked me to give an address on public relations. I feel that President Sam B. Rittenberg is very wise to bring up this subject before you as members of the Alabama Association of the Deaf. It is a subject we, as deaf people living in Alabama, must study and use frequently.

Public relations is an ever-growing, ever-changing and ever-developing field. The art of public relations may be defined as information which is spoken, written, printed or otherwise expressed to secure public attention. While handling public relations we usually ask, "What is it that the public would like and needs to know?" What would the public want to know about us or about the Alabama Association of the Deaf and its members?

The Alabama Association of the Deaf is a non-profit organization which deals with the betterment of the deaf of Alabama. This organization is very old in age and time of service. Our public relations has been without expert advice or guidance. It is very important to have competent public relations advice or counsel. Commercial organizations are inclined to include a vice president in charge of public relations in their policy meetings and dealings with the public outside. So must a non-profit organization seek out similarly qualified people among its members and ask them to serve on the policy-making body.

Public relations in a non-profit organization must begin at the policy-making level. Let me give a few ideas and ask a number of questions.

1. The policy-making group determines what the organization is to do. It advises the president and his officers. It keeps the chapters informed as to the progress of the association and provides expert guidance for more action.
2. What the organization does makes an impression on the public.
3. The impression made on the public determines if the organization's public relations are good or bad.
4. Does your organization live up to what its members and the public expect?
5. Do we have prestige and public cooperation?
6. Is our program simple to understand?

7. Are we trying to hide ourselves from the public gaze?
8. Is our organization's character emphasized through its leaders?
9. Do our members project their activities and motives into the public mind in such a way that favorable public opinion results?

Public relations can begin at your home. How do your neighbors feel toward you as a neighbor and as a deaf person? Our organization wants to create in us a genuine desire to understand the philosophy of public relations at home among our friends, neighbors, employers, business friends and finally the officials of our town, county and state. We must "sell" ourselves to all people. If we do we will win the respect, admiration, fundamental faith and co-operation of the public.

It will always be wonderful if we adopt one spirit and call it "One for all and all for one." If we will use this spirit as our guiding policy there will be no barriers in the way. This will be our new approach to public relations. Shall we be ever-growing, ever-changing and ever-improving in this ever-developing field?

The National Association of the Deaf, our only and largest national non-profit association, was at a standstill for many years because of lack of public relations. During the last 20 years the NAD has more than doubled in growth and membership. Its recent financial growth has given it strength and it looks forward to the time when it will have permanent headquarters in Washington with a full time public relations director who will be in charge of "finding out what the public would like to know and needs to know" about the deaf of America. THE SILENT WORKER, the official organ of the NAD, was mostly responsible for the growth with its president, our own Byron Benton Burns, as editor-in-chief, during the first part of the 20 years of growth. We honor and praise our son, BBB from Alabama.

We realize that THE SILENT WORKER reaches a small part of our newspaper reading public. There are a number of deaf people in Alabama who are working daily and quietly. They are making progress with their daily tasks. We can write articles about these successful people and send them to THE SILENT WORKER, but let our home town papers print the article first. That means you will be providing information which is spoken, written, printed and otherwise expressed to secure public attention.—The Rev. Dr. Robert C. Fletcher, L.H.D. Protestant Episcopal Missionary to the Deaf of Alabama since 1929.

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